THE HISTORY OF FORT McCLELLAN

Compiled by Major Mary C. Lane, WAC, 14 July 1955

FOREWORD

This history of Fort McClellan has been compiled for the most part from unofficial sources and therefore cannot be considered in any sense an official report. The sources which have been used have been checked to the best of my ability from available material. The report is also informal in the sense that it was not sponsored, commissioned or delegated by any person in authority, though the kind interest and encouragement of the Post Commander, Colonel William T. Moore, is gratefully acknowledged.

I should like to thank Miss Mildred Goodrich, librarian at the Carnegie Library, Anniston, Alabama, for the use of the files of the Carnegie Library and for her continued interest in this project; Mrs. Ruth Shipp Dureth for the use of a personal scrap book containing material of the years 1941-1945; and many other friends who have aided in the search of Fort McClellan and neighboring sites for historical material.

Mary C. Lane

MARY C. LANE
Major WAC

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HISTORY OF FORT McCLELLAN

A. General

Fort McClellan has been called, with justification, a military showplace. Climate, situation, area, and modern construction combine to make it one of the finest training sites in the United States.

The Fort proper is located directly north of and adjacent to the city of Anniston, Alabama. From Anniston, the Fort's 19,000 acres, 1000 to 2074 feet above sea level, stretch almost six miles northeast toward Jacksonville, Alabama, in the valley west of the Choccolocco Mountain Range. Ample room is thus afforded on the Fort proper for parades, drill grounds, permanent buildings, and divisional size encampments. In recent years a large maneuver area west of the Fort proper has been added to permit artillery and machine gun practise as well as divisional bivouacs. To the east a corridor connects the Fort with the Talladega National Park area, making 100,000 acres of woodland slopes, knobs, and spurs accessible to training maneuvers.

Complementing the natural beauty of the Fort are the permanent Post buildings in Spanish architectural style, and two military establishments in modern functional architecture: the Chemical Corps Training Command and Chemical School and the Women's Army Corps Center and Women's Army Corps School.

B. Establishment of Camp McClellan

First interest in area, 1898: The area known today as Fort McClellan first attracted interest among military circles when the Fourth Alabama Artillery discovered at the time of the Spanish-American War, 1898, that the Choccolocco Mountains formed an excellent background for firing shells.

The effect of range practise by the Fourth Alabama Artillery can still be noted in the absence of large trees in the area and the discovery at times of an old shell.

In succeeding years favorable reports of the area reached the Federal Government also from men who had been stationed at one of the temporary camps erected during the Spanish-American War, Camp Shipp, located near Blue Mountain across from the area of the present Fort.

Federal interest 1899-1916: In 1912, Fred L. Blackmon, then Congressman from Alabama's Fourth District, accompanied by two citizens of Anniston, visited an artillery range in Tennessee. Later, Congressman Blackmon suggested to the War Department the possibility of using Alabama's hills as an artillery range. In that year the War Department brought 20,000 National Guardsmen of the Department of the Southeast to the area for maneuvers and General Albert L. Mills, then president of the Army War College, came to Anniston as official observer. Before the maneuvers were ended, General Mills and his staff, among whom was Major Charles P. Summerall, then head of the Artillery Bureau of the War College, inspected the area. Major Summerall was impressed with the adaptibility of the terrain to artillery training and became the stout advocate of the purchase of the land by the Federal Government as an artillery range.

In the next four years, 1912-1916, high officials and Army officers from Washington were sent to Anniston to study the possibilities of the location as a camp site, observing it in summer and winter, in wet weather and in dry.

Purchase by Federal Government, 1917: In 1917, upon the advice of the War Department, the Federal Government decided to purchase the area as an artillery range. The first Congressional appropriation of $100,000 was

supplemented by two appropriations, one for $22,400 and one for $125,000 making a total appropriation of $247,400. Major Summerall was sent by the War Department to Anniston to conclude the purchase. The Anniston Chamber of Commerce, of which John B. Carrington was president and L. C. Watson secretary, acting for the citizens of Anniston, signed the contract calling for the purchase of 18,952 acres. The purchase was concluded March 17, 1917. Since at that time immediate use of the area was not anticipated, farmers and property owners were advised they could cultivate their lands during the summer of 1917.

With the declaration of war on Germany, April 6, 1917, however, the Government was faced with the problem of immediate and gigantic mobilization. On May 18, 1917 Congress passed an Act providing for the immediate raising of the Regular Army and the National Guard to the full strength authorized by the National Defense Act of 1916 and for the formation of a new National Army of a million men to be raised as called for by the President.

Even while Congress was acting, the War Department was rapidly surveying the country for possible camp sites. Major Charles Dulin, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, was sent by the War Department to Anniston to assess the possibility of that site for an encampment. Major Dulin was apparently well impressed. Late one night in June he notified officials of the Anniston Chamber of Commerce that the Government must have a large portion of the proposed site immediately. This sudden demand made it necessary to pay owners a higher price than had been anticipated in order to compensate them for the crops they had planted. The original price was increased to $383,400, the additional sum of $136,000 being patriotically underwritten by the citizens of Anniston through the Anniston Chamber of

Commerce. In a short time negotiations for purchase had been completed, and on June 18, 1917 the contract for construction of the camp was executed with John O. Chisholm & Company, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The debt contracted by Anniston was not paid off until 1934 and cost the citizens of Anniston much anxiety and hard work. Efforts to persuade General Summerall, Chief of Staff, 1926-1930, to intercede with Congress for the passage of a bill for Congress to assume the obligation failed. In 1928 the Anniston Chamber of Commerce was re-organized, combining both the Senior and Junior Chambers of Commerce into what was then known as the United Chambers of Commerce, to pay off the balance of the obligation, $32,500. In spite of the depression of the succeeding years, the five year program designated by the citizens was completed and the debt paid off completely by 1934.

C. Camp McClellan in World War I

Establishment of Camp McClellan: On July 18, 1917 the War Department issued an order (GO 95, dated July 18, 1917) authorizing the activation of sixteen National Guard divisions (26-41 inclusive) and the establishment of camps for their training. The General Order named the camps and directed to them the specific divisions for training. The site at Anniston was named Camp McClellan in honor of Major General George B. McClellan, General-in-Chief of the U.S Army from 1861 to 1862. To it was ordered the newly activated 29th Infantry Division (National Guard) composed of troops from New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Annex A is an extract of GO 95, dated July 18, 1917; Annex B is a resume of General McClellan's life and military career.

Construction of the camp: One month after the contract was let and two days after the order was issued establishing the camp, preliminary

work was started on the construction of Camp McClellan. This was July 20, 1917. Major Dulin, who had made the survey of the area, was made construction quartermaster. Almost before the other camps in the country had their material assembled, Camp McClellan had been built. Records of that period indicate that within two months 750 structures had been completed in every detail; 210 completed except for hardware and screens; 5,870 feet of water piping had been laid; and 700 carloads of construction material used. In August 1917, when the first large contingent of soldiers moved into camp, 3000 civilians were working. The soldiers joined civilian labor in putting up temporary buildings.

When the final report of construction was rendered by Major Robert E. Scott, QMC, who had succeeded Major Dulin as construction quartermaster November 30, 1917, the total amount expended, up to December 13, 1917, exclusive of land purchase, was $3,195,452.40. The camp at that time had a capacity of 57,748 persons; 1551 buildings had been erected with a winter capacity of 27,152 persons. Sporadic construction continued until February 28, 1919.

A contemporary account pictures in vivid style the construction:

"In July, 1917, there was a tract of land, containing sixteen thousand acres, in northeast Alabama, just north of the attractive little city of Anniston, that presented as peaceful, quiet and reposeful a scene as any beholder could have wished.

Then, suddenly down upon this landscape that would have delighted the soul of a Turner or Corot, there swooped a thousand men who cut and slashed and ploughed and built. Three days after their arrival another thousand men arrived on the scene and began working with feverish energy, and then another thousand -- all apparently bent on transforming the quiet scene into one of confusion.

For two weeks the men labored night and day. As a sample of the way they worked, it is only necessary to say that they dug a trench fifteen miles long, placed a ten-inch water main in it and had an unfailing and unlimited supply of pure running water sixteen days after they started the work. Others were at work building wide driveways, a railroad, grading and erecting thousands of buildings.

So almost magical was the work of the carpenters -- so continually did their hammers beat a tattoo and their saws a crescendo of progress, that the construction quartermaster of Camp McClellan was in his office just 72 hours after he gave orders for the first work.

It was due largely to Major Dulin's uncanny efficiency that Camp McClellan was completed almost before the other camps had their material assembled, but credit must be given to the efficiency of the contractors and as well the hewers of wood and drawers of water, the hoi polloi, whose patriotism or loyalty prompted them to work on Sundays and holidays in order to have the camp completed in record time.

Just think of it! Two months before the twenty thousand men from Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, Delaware and New Jersey were comfortably encamped at McClellan, the lumber from which the camp was built was growing in South Alabama and Mississippi, from 200 to 300 miles away!

Realize, if you can, that water had been extended to every company street; that there were shower baths at the end of every company street; that the entire camp had been wired for electric lighting; that a great post office had been built, sufficiently equipped to take care of the mail of forty thousand men."

29th Infantry Division: The newly activated 27th Infantry Division was trained at Camp McClellan from August 1917 to June 1918 when it received orders for France. Commanding General of the Division and of Camp McClellan was Major General Charles G. Morton, Regular Army officer from the state of Maine, who arrived at Camp McClellan August 25, 1917. In the Foreword to the official history of the 29th Division in World War I, "History of the Twenty-Ninth Division 'Blue and Gray', 1917-1919," General Morton writes:

> "On August 25th, 1917, with a few members of my staff, I arrived at the little southern city of Anniston, Alabama and after a dusty ride over six miles of almost impossible roads, reached the reservation in the foothills which had been selected as a southern encampment, named in honor of a distinguished northern general — Camp McClellan."

Losing no time, General Morton notified the War Department on August 29th that Camp McClellan was ready to receive all the troops of the 29th Division, a considerable contingent of the Division having arrived already on the 18th of August. By November 4, 1917 all officers and enlisted men of the Division, numbering 27,753, had assembled at Camp McClellan.

As the National Guard arrived at camp, most of them partially equipped, not all even bearing arms, and with more than half of their number recruits, it took, as General Morton later wrote, a "generous stretch of the imagination to see in this beginning the magnificent fighting unit which was to take form later."

The remedy, as General Morton well knew, was discipline. And discipline was from the first of the strictest kind. Officers and men alike were ruled with an iron hand. When General Morton first took over, he was quoted as saying that he intended to have discipline such as the Regular Army had never known and the National Guard never imagined. Upon a return from visiting the Western front, General Morton, impressed with having seen British soldiers stand at attention for an hour at a time, said that he would instil such discipline in the 29th Division as he himself had never dreamed of.

Discipline was strengthened by intensive training. After General Morton's visit to the Western front, September 26 to December 6, 1917, the area of the Camp was crossed with a system of trenches replete with a network of communications, dugouts, and command posts. In spite of an extremely severe winter, field training was maintained without respite.

The effect of this training upon the men is narrated in the first chapters of the above mentioned history of the Division.

To the men at Camp McClellan, the time seemed interminable, partly because of the weather, partly because of the severity of the training, and partly because of their anxiety to see action before the war was over. Several times during the incredibly cold winter which had followed a particularly hot summer (men from the Division had frightened their mothers up north by telling them that water boiled in pipes laid six inches underground, and even natives said they had not experienced such weather since

the Spanish-American War!), rumors of an early departure overseas brought excitement to the camp. As each rumor proved false, an air of pessimism fell upon the men. Their general attitude is illustrated by the story that when evangelists came to Anniston putting up large signs that read: "WHERE WILL YOU SPEND ETERNITY?" one soldier wrote "AT CAMP McCLELLAN!"

Amusement at the camp was meager, although various civic and religious organizations as well as private citizens of Anniston devoted much time and effort to the soldiers' comfort. Evenings in Anniston were the main diversion and even after the Division's arrival in France men could still bring a smile to their buddies' faces by imitating the Alabama jitney drivers' twang; "Goin' to town. Goin' to town," called out by the drivers as they waited for the men to collect for the five-cent ride to Anniston, a fare which increased appreciably if the soldiers remained late in town and needed a quick ride back to camp. Sunday evening church services were crowded to maximum, though the writers of the history admit that the crowd of husky soldiers attending the half-hour services waited anxiously for the last hymn so that the curtain might rise on the bevy of one-time chorus girls in the vaudeville show that followed immediately after the church service.

Despite the severity of training and the weather, Camp McClellan had an outstanding record of sanitation and the 29th Division a remarkably good health record. Medical Department statistics of the Division attribute the good record to the fact that the camp had the advantages of natural surface drainage, practically every organization being on a small creek; that there had been no weather severely trying to the health; and that the troops were seasoned. During its year of encampment constant defense was maintained against epidemics. From September 1917 to June 1918, from a

mean strength of about 25,000 men, 40 cases of communicable meningitis were reported, nine of typhoid. There were 44 deaths from various causes.

During its stay at Camp McClellan, the Division acquired the symbols which were to become so famous: its name "Blue and Gray", and its insignia. The name was suggested by the Chief of Staff to the Division, Colonel Goodale, at the request of General Morton who thought thus to build esprit. The fact that the Division was composed of men from North and South who were being trained at a southern camp named in honor of a Federal general, commanded by an officer from the state of Maine made the name "Blue and Gray" appropriate. The insignia of the Division, the nomad or Korean symbol of eternal life in tones of blue and gray, was suggested by the Adjutant of the Division, Major James A. Ulio, who was in World War II Major General Ulio, The Adjutant General. The insignia used at Camp McClellan to identify division properly, was worn on the left sleeve in France to identify men of the Division. The 29th Division insignia was the first ever to be registered officially with The Adjutant General.

At last, in June 1918, the long awaited orders for France arrived. General Morton called all non-commissioned officers together on the knoll before his headquarters. As he spoke he seemed to forego the role of stern disciplinarian and to become father to them all. He warned them that their tasks might become greater with their officers falling in the coming battles. Nor was he unduly possimistic. In the Meuse-Argonne offensive the Division suffered heavy (5,570) casualties. In May 1919 the Division was returned to the United States and inactivated that month.

Camp McClellan, 1918-1919: After the departure of the 29th Division, June 5, 1918, a number of units were trained at Camp McClellan: 6th Division; 157th Depot Brigade; 11th and 12th Training Battalions; 1st, 2cd, and

3rd Development Regiments. The Base Hospital was also retained, with capacity of 1,256 beds. After the Armistice, Camp McClellan was used as a demobilization center.

D. Camp McClellan 1919-1929

Activities after the war: For many years after the end of the First World War, Camp McClellan was used for the annual training of troops of the Fourth Corps Area, an area approximately the size of the present Third Army Area. In 1920 the first regular encampment of the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) of that area was held at Camp McClellan. In 1921 Camp McClellan was designated the encampment area for the Citizens Military Training Camps (CMTC) of the Fourth Corps Area. Encampments of the CMTC continued to be held regularly at Camp McClellan under the sponsorship of the 22d Infantry Regiment with home station at Fort McPherson, Georgia, from 1922 to 1927. As sponsor and parent training unit for the CMTC of the Fourth Corps Area, 22nd Infantry Regiment officers commanded the CMTC companies, assisted by Reserve officers from the Fourth Corps area. Camp McClellan itself was commanded in 1923 and 1924 by Brigadier General Edwin B. Winans, Commanding General of the 8th Brigade. During the years of the CMTC from 2000 to 3000 young men gathered each summer for training during the month of August. Other civilian elements of the National Guard and Reserve Corps also came for their annual training to Camp McClellan.

Camp McClellan made a permanent fort: Impressed with the possibilities of Camp McClellan as a training area, the War Department made plans in 1928 to convert the camp into a permanent Regular Army training post with a standard layout for summer encampment of about 6400 men. General Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, 1926-1930, drew the plans for the establishment of the camp as a permanent post. In 1928 appropriations

amounting to $273,000 were made to provide for the construction of new permanent officer and enlisted men's quarters and other buildings.

On July 1, 1929 Camp McClellan was redesignated Fort McClellan, with appropriate ceremonies at which General Summerall officiated. The original of the War Department General Order effecting this change of status, bearing the signature of General Summerall, now hangs framed in the office of the Commanding Officer, Fort McClellan. Annex C is a photostatic copy of the order.

Because of his life-long interest in Fort McClellan, General Summerall is known as the "Father of Fort McClellan". In his honor the south entrance to the Fort was named Summerall Gate. This gate was superseded by the present South Gate at the time of the construction of the highway connecting the Fort with Quintard Avenue, Anniston.

E. Fort McClellan 1929-1942

Post garrisons 1929-1942: From 1929 to 1935 the 69th Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft) and the Fourth Tank Company garrisoned Fort McClellan. In March 1935 the 69th Coast Artillery was transferred to its permanent station at Fort Crockett, Texas, and the third battalion and Headquarters Company of the 22nd Infantry Regiment were brought to Fort McClellan as the post garrison. The 22d Infantry remained at Fort McClellan until February 1941 when it was ordered to Fort Benning, Georgia, to join the rest of the Fourth Division assembling at Fort Benning. From October 1940 to September 1941 the Commanding General of the 27th Division, then in training at Fort McClellan, was also Commanding General of the Fort. In September 1941 a permanent Post complement was formed and Colonel John L. Jenkins named Post Commander.

Construction and improvements 1929-1938: As soon as Fort McClellan had been made a permanent post, new construction was carried on at a rapid rate. The cornerstone of the first group of permanent barracks was laid September 11, 1929. Between 1929 and 1933 an aggregate of $685,000 was spent on construction of four barracks for enlisted men (1929); quarters for 16 officers and five non-commissioned officers (1932); messhalls, warehouses; hospital buildings; garages; and improvements to the National Guard training area.

Under the Government's relief program in the years following, further improvements were made. In 1933 a total of $87,000 was spent; in 1934, $180,000; in 1935, $915,000. In these years were erected additional quarters for officers and non-commissioned officers; barracks for enlisted men; fire-station; guard house; truck park and repair shop; and other National Guard buildings. Construction of some of the finest buildings was undertaken through the Work Projects Administration (WPA) of the Roosevelt administration. In 1936 were built the Enlisted Men's Service Club; gymnasium; assembly hall auditorium (now called Hutchinson Hall or Post Theater No. 1); the main post exchange; officers' club (now called Remington Hall); post chapel (called Silver Chapel); and such useful buildings as stables and wagon sheds; regimental garage and vehicle shop; bakery; and three additional warehouses. Utilities of the Post were also improved by the construction of a Quartermaster utility shop and office building; Ordnance magazine; railroad spur; coal trestle and yard; gasoline storage system; sewage disposal plant; concrete reservoir and booster station; primary and secondary roads; street lighting; perimeter fence; target range; and other public utilities. Under WPA a total of $1,370,000 was spent.

In 1938 another $425,000 was spent on further improvement of roads, buildings, the construction of Reilly airfield (dedicated October 1, 1938), a golf course; and additional landscaping.

Training activities: At Fort McClellan, the 22nd Infantry Regiment continued to sponsor the CMTC encampments. It also supported the annual training of Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) units, units of the Organized Reserve Corps (ORC), and the annual encampment of the 31st Infantry Division (National Guard from Alabama). During the years of the depression, the 22nd Infantry maintained at Fort McClellan headquarters for District "D" of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), supervising about 45 camps in Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Florida.

Present reminders of the 22nd Infantry: Several buildings on Post memorialize the officers and men of the 22nd Infantry, which came to look upon Fort McClellan as its "home" station. The Regiment named two of the Post buildings, the officers' club and the assembly hall, in honor of members of the 22nd Infantry Regiment who had distinguished themselves in the Datu Ali Expedition, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, October 1905. The officers' club was named Remington Hall in honor of Second Lieutenant Philip Remington who killed Datu Ali and led the advance guard detachment which captured his fort or "cotta" as the memorial inscription reads, and killed his followers. For this action, Lt. Remington was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. The assembly hall was named Hutchinson Hall in honor of William R. Hutchinson, Private, Company K, 22nd Infantry Regiment, cited for bravery in action on the Malaia River during the Datu Ali Expedition.

Two of the commanding officers of the 22nd Infantry Regiment are memorialized on Fort McClellan; Colonel George F. Baltzell, Post Commander

1934-1936, for whom Baltzell Gate is named; and Colonel (later Lieutenant General) Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., for whom Headquarters Building was named in 1949 Buckner Hall. General Buckner, who served as Post Commander 1938-1939, was killed June 18, 1945, while, as Commanding General, Tenth Army, he watched the progress of the battle for Okinawa from a forward observation post on that island.

The 22nd Infantry remained the Post garrison until February 1941 when it was ordered to Fort Benning, Georgia, to join other elements of the Fourth Division assembling there for training.

Fifth Division at Fort McClellan: In November 1939, as war clouds which threatened to engulf the world were gathering in Europe, the Fifth or "Red Diamond" Division was brought to Fort McClellan for winter training. The Fifth Division, reactivated October 2, 1939, under the command of Brigadier General Campbell B. Hodges, was one of the five "stream-lined" mechanized divisions of the U. S. Army organized in 1939 and ordered to concentrate at various posts in the country for winter training in preparation for corps manouvers in the spring of 1940.

Immediately upon arrival at Fort McClellan, the Division began a period of intensive training which included a modified course with organic weapons fired by all units; tactical training with transportation, including by December 10, 1939 the movement of each regiment by motor a distance varying from 25 to 75 miles in one day; and two trips involving overnight bivouac, one to Rome, Georgia, and the other to Gulf Shores, Alabama.

The Division remained at Fort McClellan until early April 1940 when it was ordered to Fort Benning, Georgia, to take part in corps manouvers there. With regard to the necessity for these manouvers and winter training

of divisions, General George C. Marshall, then Chief of Staff, testified before the House Appropriations Committee:

> "It is hoped that we will be permitted to carry out each winter a phase of such maneuvers and every so often a large concentration of this nature. By no other system can the Army be maintained at the efficiency required, at the efficiency which will justify the heavy expense of maintaining a military establishment in this country, according to American standards of living."

Preparation for 27th Division: In 1940 the United States undertook its huge program of national defense. At Fort McClellan over six and one-half million dollars were expended in the construction of cantonments, mess halls, post exchanges, and other facilities needed for divisional training. The Dunn Construction Company of Birmingham and John S. Hodgeson of Montgomery were given joint contract for the necessary construction; Weidman and Singleton of Atlanta were made engineers; and Major Samuel C. MacIntire was appointed construction quartermaster. The War Department gave high praise to the record established by contractors, engineers, and the constructing quartermaster in staying ahead of schedule. Work on this phase of construction was completed February 10, 1942 but by January 1941 the Fort had been adequately prepared for reception of a division in full strength.

27th Division: The Division which was ordered to Fort McClellan for training was the 27th Division (National Guard Division from New York State). This Division had been inducted into Federal Service for one year's training, October 15, 1940. It started for Fort McClellan one week later, 1200 officers and men under Major General William N. Haskell, who had commanded the unit since January 26, 1926, arriving at Fort McClellan in late October 1940.

At Fort McClellan, the 27th Division functioned as a unit of the

Second Army, commanded by General Ben Lear with Headquarters at Memphis, Tennessee, under the immediate jurisdiction of the VII Tactical Corps, with headquarters at Birmingham, Alabama. Commanding General of the VII Tactical Corps was, in 1940 and 1941, Major General Frederic H. Smith, who had been Commanding Officer, Fort McClellan in 1929. General Smith was succeeded in late 1941 by Major General Robert C. Richardson.

At Fort McClellan the 27th Division plunged into the training program set up by the War Department for National Guard units in active Federal service. Training was divided into three main phases. The first phase was a sixteen-week basic training course for the individual soldiers with special training for key enlisted men. In the first phase of training only elementary training of small units was undertaken, up to and including battalion. In the next phase of training, combat training on a division level was undertaken, with team work between various branches of the Army such as infantry, field artillery, and air corps stressed. The third phase of training applied in actual field maneuvers the lessons learned in the first and second phases of training and involved the operation of divisions, corps, and armies.

In February 1941, high ranking officers of the United States Army came to Fort McClellan to observe the tests of the first phase of training of the 27th Division. The test was conducted under the direction of Major General Frederic H. Smith, Commanding General, VII Corps, and was observed by Lt. General Lear, Commanding General, Second Army, and Major General Leslie McNair from General Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Since this was the first test of any of the National Guard units, the exercise assumed national importance.

Following the maneuver, Major General Haskell received a letter from

General Lear commending him on the "interest, intelligence, willingness and cheerfulness" exhibited by the troops in the test.

In the next month, March 1941, the 27th Division was visited by General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, who was inspecting government cantonments in the Southern states. In an address to officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men of the Division, General Marshall said:

> "This is a very expansive program of training and the War Department is confronted not only with the various problems about building camps, getting men there and training them, but also is confronted with an equal or greater task of providing material and supplies for the men and coordinating production of this material."

General Marshall concluded his speech with a greeting to Major General Haskell and to the officers and non-commissioned officers who "keep the ship trim."

While at Fort McClellan, the Division was visited by its home governor, Governor Herbert H. Lehman, who, on April 10, 1941, reviewed the Division, the first review before its home governor since 1917. Over 17,000 troops and 1800 vehicles passed before Governor Lehman, who later spoke with pride of the splendid young men whom he had seen pass before him in a review which lasted four hours. Annex E is a copy of the speech made by Governor Lehman at that time.

In May 1941, Thomas E. Dewey, then District Attorney of New York County, New York, visited the Division and Anniston in his capacity as chairman of the national drive of the United Services Organization (USO) to raise eleven million dollars by popular subscription for the USO. In Anniston, where a quota of $4,500 had been assigned, Mr. Dewey made a speech in which he humorously remarked:

"I cannot remember when anything has given me so much pleasure as coming to Anniston, and, by my very presence, doubling the Republican population."

In June 1941, the 27th Division entered into a real test of its training when all elements of the Second Army, 77,000 officers and men, took part in a large-scale Army maneuver in Tennessee with pivotal point, Camp Forrest. Participating units were the Fifth Division from Fort Custer, Michigan, the 30th from Fort Jackson, South Carolina, and the 27th Division from Fort McClellan; the Second Armored Division, 70th, 193rd Tank Battalions, 87th Engineer Battalion, and other VII Corps and Second Army units. On May 21, 1941 the first elements of the 27th Division left Fort McClellan for Tennessee, the units moving mostly by staggered marching and riding, with overnight bivouacs along the route. Final units of the division left May 28, 1941. The maneuvers were held 2-28 June 1941, under the direction of General Ben Lear, CG, Second Army.

After observing the war games, General Lear said that the men in the Second Army "were sufficiently trained to occupy a comparatively quiet defensive sector in actual combat." General Lear emphasized the excellent training which was being given both officers and men:

"If and when we are drawn into war", said General Lear, "our enemy may consist almost entirely of veteran officers and soldiers. Our officers today are far better equipped to give their men better training and instruction and leadership than the inexperienced officer who entered World War I. Today, we have ten men capable of leading America's forces in combat where in the beginning of 1917 we probably had but one."

Serious as the war games were, lighter moments occurred. General Haskell, banking on the anti-tank tactics of the 27th Division, posted $25 for the capture of Major General George S. Patton, Jr., commander of the Second Armored Division. General Patton, as confident of the ability of his 11,000 men with their more than 2000 tanks, trucks, and armored cars,

countered with a $50 offer for the seizure of General Haskell. Both General Haskell and General Patton were World War I veterans, the latter with a tank corps then.

Natives of New York State with the 27th Division enjoyed the "old swimming hole" from their tent headquarters on Duck River near Haley. One lieutenant from Brooklyn saw a chance to augment supply when a cow poked its head into his puptent. The lieutenant milked the cow and got his canteen fulfilled, only to find that the cow, disliking his Brooklyn technique, kicked over both canteen and puptent.

In the first week of July the 27th Division returned to Fort McClellan. Scarcely had the men returned from home leaves following maneuvers when they set about preparing for the Army maneuvers scheduled for August 16 in the vicinity of Arkansas-Louisiana. The first units to depart for Louisiana left Fort McClellan August 2, the last August 13. Movement of troops was by truck shuttle system, with nightly bivouacs along the route. About 300 members of the Division remained at the Post to do guard duty in the cantonment area until the return of the Division.

Manuevers in Louisiana were held with 500,000 troops of the Second and Third Armies. They included air attacks, both bombing and strafing, and a parachute attack and were the largest war games held to that time. Although the superior manpower of General Walter Krueger's Third Army of 330,000 stole the initiative from General Lear's Second Army, General Lear indicated he was "greatly pleased" with the showing of his Army under "very difficult conditions." The maneuver was brought to a halt September 28, by Lt. General Leslie J. McNair, maneuver director and Chief of the General Army Headquarters, Washington. General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, who attended the final phase of the maneuver, praised

the men for their "zeal and energy, endurance and spirit."

To welcome the Division back from maneuvers, Anniston citizens staged on October 8, a huge welcome with Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, principal speaker at the ceremonies, followed by dancing in three blocks of Noble Street. Thousands of soldiers and towns people gathered for the occasion.

In late October, orders were received from the War Department relieving Major General Haskell of command of the 27th Division and ordering him to Governor's Island, New York, effective November 1, 1941. Farewell ceremonies were held at the Fort, with Major General Robert C. Richardson, CG, VII Corps present, and nearly 9000 men participating in a final review. Pending orders designating the new commander, Brigadier General Alexander E. Anderson of the 54th Infantry Brigade assumed temporary command of the 27th Division.

Discipline and morale of the 27th Division while at Fort McClellan were excellent. In June 1941 Representative James W. Wadsworth, Congressman from western New York, drew rounds of applause in the House of Representatives when he narrated the record of morale and discipline and said that since it was typical it should be an "encouragement" to all. Citing the report of the Judge Advocate General of the Division, Representative Wadsworth gave eight reasons as testimony of the division's high morale and discipline:

1. There were 12 courts martial, of which three were for military offenses, with two acquitals. The most serious charge, said Representative Wadsworth, was that a man "swiped a government automobile and went for a joy ride."

2. There were nine non-military offenses, the most serious involving theft of a civilian automobile.

3. In May there were only 14 cases of venereal disease.

4. There was no mass disturbance.

5. Only one complaint was filed against a regimental member by a woman.

6. The average guard house population was three daily.

7. Only one deserted.

8. Eight thousand men were given a six or seven-day furlough over the Christmas holidays and all "turned up on time" after it ended.

Not the least boost to the men's morale was the purchase in November 1941 by General Haskell of a litter of eleven Irish setter puppies as mascots for the eleven units of the 27th Division: 165th Infantry (Fighting 69th); 102nd Medical Regiment; 160th Infantry; 108th Infantry; 102nd Quartermaster Regiment; 105th Field Artillery; 104th Field Artillery; 102nd Engineers; 106th Field Artillery; Special Troops. Kept at first in the "pup tent", later each unit officer drew lotteries for the puppy for its unit.

On 19 December 1941, twelve days after the air attack upon Pearl Harbor and the United States' declaration of war, the 27th Division was ordered to what was then an unknown destination. Actually the 27th Division had been ordered to the Pacific area, and arrived at Hawaii May 21, 1942, where it set up headquarters at Oahu. Various elements of the division fought in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, Saipan, Guam, the Philippines, and in September 1945, the Division joined in the occupation of Japan, occupying the Niigata and Fukushima Prefectures.

Enlargement of the Fort area: When the 27th Division arrived at Fort McClellan in October 1940, it became apparent that additional land was needed to permit brigade and divisional maneuvers and the firing of 155mm mortars by the field artillery. Using a survey of an area west of the Fort proper which had been made by the former commanding officer of

Fort McClellan, Colonel Albert S. Peake, Jr., 22nd Infantry, and data compiled by the Anniston Chamber of Commerce on the number of residents in that area, General William N. Haskell of the 27th Division recommended to the War Department the purchase of about 22,168 acres of land at the cost of $675,000 or about $30 per acre. At the insistance of the Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, and Under Secretary of War Patterson, the Federal Government acquired the area for military purposes at price set. The acquisition of the area for military purposes caused the resettlement of about 200 families who were living in the hamlet of Peaceburg, and the sale of neighbouring farmland belonging to some 1500 other persons. At the suggestion of General Haskell, the area was named in honor of the brilliant young Confederate artillerist, Major John Pelham, "The Gallant Pelham", who had been born in Alexandria Valley, near the maneuver area. Annex F is an account of Pelham's life and career. Pelham Range, as it came to be named, is now used for artillery, tank, heavy mortar firing, and for bivouac area during the annual training period of the National Guard divisions.

In 1941, the area of the Fort was further enlarged by the acquisition of a corridor across the Choccolocco Valley, connecting Fort McClellan with the Talladega National Park area to the east and making the 100,000 acre woodland preserve accessible for training maneuvers. This corridor, a stretch of land of about 4,160 acres approximately one and one-half miles wide and four miles long, was deeded to the Federal Government by the Alabama State Legislature for military purposes. Besides providing communication to the Talladega National Park area the corridor is used as a bivouac area and site of several firing ranges.

The combined Fort McClellan-Pelham Range-Choccolocco Corridor-Talladega National Park areas provided during the Second World War practically every type of terrain met in that war and a training area totaling approximately 485,612 acres.

Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center: After the departure of the 27th Division, Fort McClellan became the site of the Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center (BIRTC), established January 15, 1942, with Brigadier General Otto F. Lange in command. In April 1942, General Lange was succeeded by Brigadier General Wallace F. Philoon, who remained in command of the BIRTC until it was discontinued in January 1943 and who then assumed command of the Infantry Replacement Training Center (IRTC) which succeeded the BIRTC.

The Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center was established to train recruits from reception centers all over the United States in basic Army doctrine. An eight-week course was set up after which men were transferred to combat units for combat training or to various branches of the Army, assignment depending on military necessity and technical qualifications of the trainees. In 1942, the men of the BIRTC won high praise from Major General Philoon who called them "the finest group of fighting men a commanding officer could find anywhere." In 1943, however, this experiment in training centers, the first of its kind, was abandoned in favor of an Infantry Replacement Training Center which increased the training period and included combat training in the extended course.

Infantry Replacement Training Center: The Infantry Training Center which replaced the BIRTC January 3, 1943, increased the training period to 17 weeks, with vigorous combat training in the last eight weeks. In the first months of its existence, troops went from Fort McClellan to com-

combat training points to round out their training; but when the program was in full swing, the men headed straight for battle. Training features which prepared the soldier for the tough conditions of modern warfare included infiltration courses, a typical enemy village for training in street fighting; overhead artillery fire; and tanks which rumbled over foxholes dug by the trainees.

During the war, Fort McClellan received several inspections from high-ranking officers. On December 15, 1944, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, visited the Post in a surprise inspection of training. An official statement from Washington said that General Marshall's visit was in the nature of a check-up on some instructions he had issued about training after his return from a trip to the western front several weeks before. In February 1945, General Joseph W. Stilwell, Chief of Army Field Forces, inspected the IRTC.

With the end of the war in Germany, May 1945, training of the infantry soldier took on a new aspect geared to the Pacific front. Field markings and names on combat courses and in the enemy village were changed to meet the enemy on the Pacific front, and a new field problem replete with pillboxes and dugouts of a Pacific stronghold was initiated. Orientation in tropical diseases became a mandatory part of training and special displays were erected as training aids. In August 1945, following the Japanese surrender, the training program was reduced to eight weeks, with major emphasis upon the preparation of soldiers for occupation duty. IRTC was continued at Fort McClellan until November 16, 1946 when it was replaced by the Recruit Training Center (RTC).

92nd Division: In August 1942 Major General Edward M. Almond was sent to Fort McClellan to prepare for the activation of the 92nd Infantry

Division, the Army's second Negro division. October 15, 1942, the Division was activated with headquarters at Fort McClellan. About 6500 Negro troops were trained at Fort McClellan; other components of the Division were trained at Camps Robinson, Atterbury, and Breckenridge. In 1943 the Division was moved to Arizona and from there was sent overseas 22 September 1944, distinguishing itself in the North Apennines and Po Valley campaigns in Italy under General Almond, who remained in command until August 1945. In November 1945 the Division was inactivated.

Station complement: The station complement at Fort McClellan grew in war years from about 1000 to 3500 officers, men, and civilian workers. After August 1943 the Post complement included two detachments of the Women's Army Corps: Det. No. 1 (Caucasian) activated 4 August 1943 and Det. No. 2 (Negro) activated shortly thereafter. Wacs worked in administrative and clerical positions at Post Headquarters, operated the Post motor pool, and worked in the bakeries, service clubs, mess and supply.

Wartime construction: During the war more than 17 million dollars was expended on permanent and temporary buildings, roads, and streets at Fort McClellan. This expenditure was carried out under the supervision of the Engineer Corps, Mobile District. A partial catalog of the construction of those years includes 47 miles of paved roads, 27 miles of unpaved roads; 27 warehouses; 12 shops and a small foundry; school buildings; cold storage facilities for a garrison of 40,000; sewage facilities for 50,000; general hospital with all facilities; new cantonments; three dormitories for civilian workers; four swimming pools; two libraries; two

service clubs; guest houses; 200 dayrooms; three bowling alleys; five theaters; and an amphitheater with 12,000 person capacity. The Commanding Officer in this period was Colonel John L. Jenkins who received much credit for the outstanding building program and accomplishments.

Hospital: A 78-ward, 1,728 bed hospital, classed as a regional hospital, was maintained at Fort McClellan during the war. The hospital was so large that it required four and one-half miles of catwalks to connect the various wards. Colonel George A. O'Connell, chief surgeon of the hospital (1938-1941) and its commanding officer (1941-1943), one of the most admired and best loved officers ever to be stationed at Fort McClellan, was personally responsible for obtaining for the nurses of the hospital a recreation hall, one of the few of its kind in the United States. This hall, furnished through the generous gifts of the people of Birmingham, Anniston, and surrounding communities, was dedicated 15 November 1942. The hall was named Julia Lido Hall in honor of the only Alabama nurse to die on active duty during the First World War. Annex G is a summary of Miss Lido's career.

Special Services: Comfort and entertainment for the soldiers at Fort McClellan were provided by the Special Services Section of the U. S. Army. Some of the outstanding contributions of the Special Services Section at Fort McClellan were the libraries, shows and entertainments, and various recreational facilities.

Newcomen Library was the chief library on the Post and branches of this library were maintained in major elements such as the hospital. This library, which in 1946 had acquired a collection of 16,385 books and a reading public of over 20,000 servicemen and women, was begun in 1941 as the result of a gift of $5,000 donated for a post library fund through

the Newcomen Engineering Society. The first 1500 books were sent by the New York Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy as part of its contribution toward the well-being of the 27th Division (National Guard Division from New York State) which was in training at Fort McClellan 1940-1941.

The amphitheater, with seating capacity of 12,000 persons, was the scene of many shows and entertainments as well as addresses by distinguished persons. This amphitheater, completed in June 1943, was the scene of a performance by Percy Grainger who appeared in January 1944 with a 74-piece orchestra made up of personnel of the Post and Army bands; of Joe E. Louis fighting an exhibition boxing match at Fort McClellan in 1943; and several nationally acclaimed shows including "Yanksapoppin". On 6 May 1945, the amphitheater was named the Monteith Amphitheater, in honor of First Lieutenant Jimmie W. Monteith, Jr., 15th Battalion, 5th Regiment, IRTC, who was killed in action 6 June 1944 near Colle-sur-Mer, France during the D-Day assault. For his conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity beyond the call of duty, Lt. Monteith had been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Other activities operated by the Special Service Section of Fort McClellan were five theaters operated continuously for an average of 30,000 soldiers every week; recreational dayrooms; guest houses; swimming pools; bowling alleys; a golf course; nine recreation halls; main post exchange with twelve branches; gymnasium; craft shop; lake; baseball diamond; football fields; boxing rings; and basketball courts.

An outstanding contribution to the soldier's life was the Fort McClellan newspaper, called the "Fort McClellan Cycle". This newspaper, originating in September 1942, chalked up over four years of service at Fort McClellan before it was discontinued. Bearing the proud title

"The Nation's Best Known Camp Newspaper", the paper received a certificate of achievement and was rated high in the Camp Newspaper Service honor roll. Travelling all over the world, the Cyclo carried with it the name and activities of Fort McClellan to every part of the globe. The paper was made up and printed every Tuesday by The Anniston Star of Anniston and distribution was made on Wednesday, with extra copies printed to take care of the huge mailing list.

Prison Internment Camp: In July 1943 a three-thousand capacity Prison Internment Camp for prisoners of war was completed at Fort McClellan, The first commanding officer was Colonel Martin H. Meaney, who had been stationed at Fort McClellan in 1940 and 1941 with the 27th Division as executive officer of the 165th Infantry (Fighting 69th) Regiment.

The prisoner of war camp was situated on the slope of a hill on the west side of the Post. Here today may still be seen the cemetery where were buried 29 prisoners of war who died during internment, three Italian and 26 German. The prison camp was laid out in three compounds with rows of barracks for the 12 companies. It had its own kitchens, company orderly rooms, dayrooms, dispensaries, library, reading room, and chapel, as well as an open-air stage and areas for sports and games.

Of the 3000 prisoners interned, approximately 1340 worked each day on jobs which were in conformance with the Geneva Conventions of 1929 and 1949. About 200 prisoners were used daily for excavation, drainage, and clearing projects on the main reservation; 170 cooked the meals and did kitchen police details at the Post hospital; other crews baked the bread for the 30,000 troops in training; repaired vehicles used on the Post; salvaged materials such as tin cans and scrap paper; and worked for civilian contractors on various projects in the neighbouring communities.

The prisoner of war camp was closed in 1946. In 1955 a mother of one of the German prisoners who had died here during the war, Mrs. Alice Rauschenberg of Frankfurt am Main, Germany, visited the grave of her son.

F. Fort McClellan in Post-War Years 1945-1950

Following the Japanese surrender and the general cessation of hostilities, the number of men trained at Fort McClellan was gradually reduced. The Post complement was correspondingly decreased. Among the first units to be deactivated were the Women's Army Corps Detachments, closed in December 1945 and early 1946. At Fort McClellan a separation point was maintained from which 7,222 men and women discharged before its closing in August 1946.

Recruit Training Center: On November 4 and 5, 1946 General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, visited Fort McClellan. At this time announcement was made of the plan to establish at Fort McClellan a Recruit Training Center (RTC), consisting of four battalions or 3,200 men. The Recruit Training Center was officially established November 16, 1946 and remained in operation until May 1947 when the men in training were transferred to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, in preparation for the placing of Fort McClellan on an inactive status. During this period both the RTC and the Post were under the command of the Commanding General, Fort McClellan.

Fort transferred to Seventh Army: On 1 January 1947 Fort McClellan was removed from jurisdiction of the Army Ground Forces and placed under the jurisdiction of the Seventh Army, Headquarters, Atlanta, Georgia.

Fort McClellan placed on inactive status: In 1947 a Republican-guided economy-minded Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives cut

two billion dollars from Army appropriations. With this severe cut, it became clear that the Army would be forced to dispose of some of its training areas. Despite the energetic efforts of Senator Lister Hill of Alabama and Representatives John Sparkman and Sam Hobbs, and the protests of the Military Affairs Committee of Anniston, Fort McClellan was among those listed by the Army for placement on the inactive status. On 10 April 1947, at the instance of Alabama's Congressional representatives, Genral of the Armies Dwight D. Eisenhower, then Chief of the Staff, U. S. Army, visited Fort McClellan to inspect its facilities and confer with the Anniston-Fort McClellan Liaison Committee about the Army's decision. Speaking at a luncheon in his honor, General of the Armies Eisenhower said:

> "Nothing that is said today should be taken as final and irrevocable, especially in the Army. The advantages of Fort McClellan are obvious. The co-operation of the citizens of Alabama is something outstanding.... This spirit must exist between the people and the Army if we are to succeed."

The whole history of the Fort, said General Eisenhower, and its relationship to the people had shown a concerted and combined approach to the welfare of the Army. Nevertheless, he continued, "while Fort McClellan is a 'jewel' among Army installations, sometimes jewels must go when bread and meat are necessary." Major General Barton, U. S. Army Ret. former commander, IRTC at Fort McClellan, praised the area of the Fort as particularly suitable for a complete system of basic training. He said, however, that inactivation of Fort McClellan had been deemed necessary and recommended that Anniston initiate a program to support General Eisenhower and the Army's current needs. General Eisenhower had already stated that Alabama's Congressional delegation had done everything possible to keep Fort McClellan in an active status.

Shortly after General Eisenhower's visit, the remaining companies in training were transferred to Fort Jackson, South Carolina and civilian personnel were given notice of separation from the Government effective June 6, 1947. On 30 June 1947 Fort McClellan was placed on a custodial basis, with only a few persons assigned to maintain the buildings and grounds.

G. Fort McClellan 1950 -

Rehabilitation 1950: In 1950 the Army took steps to rehabilitate Fort McClellan and plans were made to resume at the Fort the annual training of National Guard divisions. During the years of its inactivity, 1947-1950, deterioriation had set in and the grounds were much overgrown.

In January 1950 the 44th Engineer Construction Battalion was sent from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to Fort McClellan to rehabilitate facilities for the summer encampment of the 31st National Guard Division from Alabama and Mississippi. In August of that year, before rehabilitation was complete, the 44th Engineer Construction Battalion received orders for the Far East Command, following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, June 1950.

Much of the work of rehabilitation fell, therefore, to the Post complement under the direction of Brigadier General Theodore F. Wessels, who had been assigned to the Post as Commanding General in May 1950. General Wessels, an expert in landscaping, tackled with enthusiasm the job of restoring Fort McClellan. Where grass, weeds, brambles, and vines had grown, cultivated lawns, broad parade fields, and cleared land for range practise appeared. No longer did hundreds of foxes, packs of wild dogs and large numbers of cats "gone native" roam nightly to forage on poultry and livestock of neighbouring farms. Approximately ten million dollars were

spent in modernizing and rehabilitating the Fort and General Wessels became known as the "Father of the New Fort McClellan."

Chemical Corps Training Command: On 4 January 1951 it was announced that the United States Army had decided to reactivate Fort McClellan on an unlimited basis for operation of The Chemical Corps School and as a replacement center for the Chemical Corps. Major General Egbert F. Bullene, then Chief, Chemical Corps, had selected Fort McClellan because of the extensive areas for outdoor training and the varied terrain suitable for conducting all types of chemical field activities.

The telegram sent by Alabama's Congressional representatives indicates the deep interest taken by the people of Anniston and neighboring communities in the reactivation of the Fort:

> " SECRETARY OF ARMY HAS JUST ADVISED US OF DECISION TO REACTIVATE FORT MC CLELLAN. THE FORT WILL BE UTILIZED BY THE CHEMICAL CORPS OF THE ARMY FOR THE OPERATION OF THE CHEMICAL SCHOOL PRESENTLY SITUATED AT EDGEWOOD ARSENAL AND AS A REPLACEMENT CENTER FOR THE CHEMICAL CORPS. EXISTING STRUCTURES WILL BE UTILIZED. REHABILITATION WORK ON THE FORT WILL BEGIN SHORTLY. WE ARE DELIGHTED TO BE ABLE TO SEND YOU THIS GOOD NEWS. REGARDS SIGNED LISTER HILL, USS, JOHN SPARKMAN, USS, SAM HOBBS, MC, KENNETH ROBERTS."

In May 1951 the first elements scheduled to move began the southern trek from the Army Chemical Center, Maryland (formerly Edgewood Arsenal). In July 1951 The Chemical Corps School was moved to Fort McClellan, a move completed by 15 August 1951. Department of the Army General Order 17, 2 August 1951, created the Army Chemical Training Center which was to include The Chemical Corps School and other training elements. In October 1951 the name of the Army Chemical Training Center was changed to the Chemical Corps Training Command. It includes the Chemical Replacement Training Center, the 100th Chemical Group, and The Chemical Corps School.

Pending completion of its new construction, the Chemical Corps Training Command took up residence in the Post barracks and other facilities. Ground-breaking ceremonies for the new ten million dollar establishment were held November 26, 1952 with Congressman Kenneth Roberts officiating. Almost two years later work was completed and on 4 October the new buildings were occupied, dedicatory ceremonies being held 11 June, 1955 with General Dahlquist, CG Continental Army Command, principal speaker and Major General William Creasy, Chief, Chemical Corps, present.

Training in the Chemical Corps Training Command is carried on at three levels: basic, unit, and advanced.

Basic training is given to recruits at the Chemical Replacement Training Center. It consists of eight weeks of training in basic Army skills, weapons, tactics, battle indoctrination and similar activities. These eight weeks are followed by eight weeks of chemical training in the operation of smoke generators, flamethrowers, the principles of decontamination, and protection against chemical warfare.

Unit training is carried on principally by the 100th Chemical Group which teaches advanced skills in chemical warfare on a unit level.

The Chemical Corps School offers advanced training in all phases of chemical, biological, and radiological warfare to students from all branches of the Army, as well as from the Navy, Air Force, Marines, and friendly foreign countries.

Women's Army Corps Center: In 1951, the Army pressed appropriati for the establishment of a permanent center for the Women's Army Corps. In November 1952, following favorable Congressional action, construction was begun at Fort McClellan for the Women's Army Corps Center. In May 1954

elements of the WAC Center began the move from Fort Lee, Virginia, where the Center had been since 1948, and by 1 July 1954 the Women's Army Corps Center and the Women's Army Corps School, a Class I activity of the Center, were officially transferred. Dedicatory ceremonies for the new eight million dollar construction were held September 27, 1954, with General Matthew B. Ridgway, then Chief of Staff, US Army, principal speaker, and Colonel Irene O. Galloway, Director, Women's Army Corps, present.

The Women's Army Corps Center is the receiving, processing, and training center for all women who volunteer for the Women's Army Corps. Here the enlistee receives eight weeks of basic training in Army doctrine, modified to accord with the principles of the best training for women in the service. After basic training the enlisted woman is sent to field WAC detachments or to Army schools for further training in specialized fields.

The Women's Army Corps School operates a clerical training division for enlisted women, an officer candidate course, an officers' basic course, and an officers' advanced course.

Hospital: After 1950 a 350-bed hospital was operated on Fort McClellan with 150 beds for general medical care, 200 for specialized treatment of chest diseases. The hospital was designated a Specialized Treatment Center of the Third Army area.

In April 1955 the Surgeon General proposed to include in the budget for the Fiscal Year 1957 construction at Fort McClellan of a new hospital, a 150-200 bed hospital on a 300-bed chassis. A site for the new permanent construction was therefore selected and plans made accordingly with regard to disposition of the former buildings and patients. It was decided to abandon the former buildings and tentative proposals with regard to construction

made. Matters were pending final decision from the Surgeon General in June 1955.

Meanwhile, information had been received 24 May 1955 that the Department of Army was planning to close the specialized treatment facilities at Fort McClellan as of 30 June 1955. In accordance with verbal instructions patients in the tuberculosis section were either disposed of by board or transferred as rapidly as possible to Valley Forge General Hospital or Fitzsimmons General Hospital. By the beginning of June all dependents had been transferred and plans laid for the disposal or transfer of other patients in the tuberculosis section.

Civilian summer training: After 1950 Fort McClellan was used for extensive civilian summer training. Four National Guard divisions came to the Fort for training in 1954: 30th, 31st, 48th and 51st. In 1955 the 30th National Guard Division was reorganized and its annual training area transferred. Non-divisional elements trained in the summer include more than 50 units of Army medical, ordnance, and transportation services, as well as Chemical ROTC units, and Women's Army Corps reservists.

The training of all units is carried on with full support of Post complement and facilities. The extensive ranges afford training for every type of simulated combat terrain, enabling divisions and smaller special units to develope tactical problems of every sort.

Recent construction: In addition to the recent construction of the Chemical Corps Training Command and Women's Army Corps Center, the Post has been improved through the construction of Engineer Offices, completed

in February 1955 at the cost of $240,000 and a Wherry Housing Project, the Quintard Terrace Apartments, opened 7 February 1955, for residency by Post personnel. The apartments, located on the west side of the Fort, were erected at a cost of $1,200,000 and are of attractive modern construction, with exterior of red wood shingles, stucco, and red brick.

H. Commanding Officers

The present commanding officer of Fort McClellan is Colonel William T. Moore. Annex H is a list of the past commanding officers with dates of their command (so far as is possible with the present records) at Fort McClellan. Wherever possible, a brief biography is given.

--- ANNEXES ---

Extract of General Orders No. 95, War Department, July 18, 1917

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"The xx camps for troops of the National Guard are named, as shown below, in honor of the men named who contributed during their lives to the development of the United States and the acquisition by American citizenship of its present status:

State	Organization	Troops From	Camp	In Honor Of
Anniston, Alabama	29th (Old 8th) Division	New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware & District of Columbia	McClellan	Maj. Gen George B. McClellan. Served in Mexican War. Observer of Crimean War. Commander-in-Chief, US Army, 1861-62. Nominated for President, 1864. Governor of New Jersey, 1878-1881."

GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN

—— • ——

George Brinton McClellan was born 3 December 1826 and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1846. He was posted to the Engineer Corps and rendered valuable service in the Mexican War under General Winfield Scott. Later he served as instructor at the Military Academy and was connected with a survey of western railroads. In 1855 he was sent by the War Department to Europe to study the organization of European armies and to observe the seige of Sevastopol in the Crimea. In 1857, McClellan resigned his commission and became vice-president and engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad and later president of the eastern division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

At the outbreak of the war he was made commander of the Department of the Ohio with rank of major general. Immediately after the Union disaster at the First Battle of Bull Run, President Lincoln appointed McClellan major general of the United States Army in command of the Eastern Department. In 1861, General Scott resigned, and President Lincoln made McClellan General-in-Chief of the Union army. Around the question of General McClellan's military ability has raged one of the classic controversies of American history, and one upon which the military experts themselves do not agree. When General McClellan took over the force which had assembled in Washington in the early days of the war, it was a motley group of citizens, without order and discipline. This group he welded into the magnificently trained Army of the Potomac of over 100,000 men which performed valiantly in the later years of the war under Generals Grant and Meade. General McClellan himself apparently was reluctant to use his army in battle and for more than a year he allowed the Confederate forces under General Lee to hold the initiative.

McClellan's Peninsular Campaign of 1861-1862, aimed at the capture of Richmond, was a complete and static failure. After the second Battle of Bull Run, General McClellan re-organized the Union forces at Antietam, Maryland, checked General Lee's first invasion of the north. McClellan's failure to follow his victory with a pursuit of Lee resulted in his relief of his command by President Lincoln, 7 November 1862. General McClellan retired to New Jersey and took no further part in the war. In 1864, however, his vanity and ambition led him to accept the Democratic nomination to the presidency, opposing President Lincoln. Although he repudiated the Democratic platform, which was completely defeatist, General McClellan did not withdraw his name from the platform. Luckily for the Union, General Sherman captured Atlanta in September before the election and the prospect of Northern victory swung the votes to President Lincoln and his no-compromise program. After his defeat for the Presidency, (212 electoral votes for Lincoln; 21 for McClellan) General McClellan travelled extensively for four years (1864-1868) in Europe with his family and later became chief engineer of the New York City Department of Docks, and Governor of New Jersey (1877-1881) where he built up the militia and encouraged public education. He refused renomination to the governorship and died 29 October, 1885.

General Orders }
No. 14

War Department,
Washington, July 1, 1929.

I -- Camp Mc Clellan designated as Fort Mc Clellan.- Under the provisions of paragraph 3 p (3), AR 170-10, the post now known as Camp Mc Clellan, Ala., will, effective July 1, 1929, be designated as Fort Mc Clellan, Ala.

[A.G. 680.9 (6-24-29).]

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

General,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

C. H. Bridges,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

GENERAL CHARLES P. SUMMERALL

General Charles P. Summerall, whose death, 14 May 1955, culminated a life of 88 years, most of them spent in military service or military education, is known as the "Father of Fort McClellan" because of his life-long interest in the Fort. In 1912 General (then Major) Summerall first inspected the area which he was later instrumental in persuading the Federal Government to buy as an artillery range. In the years of his service as Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, 1926-1930, General Summerall drew the plans for making Camp McClellan a permanent post, and in 1929 he officiated at ceremonies designating Camp McClellan Fort McClellan. General Order No. 33, dated 14 May 1955, quoted below, sketches General Summerall's military career. To this may be added that General Summerall retired from the presidency of The Citadel in 1953 and was succeeded by General Mark Clark, the present president. General Summerall lived the last two years of his life at his estate Whitehall, Aiken, South Carolina, a gift to him of Colonel Robert P. McCormick, who had served under him in France in the First World War.

COPY OF ORDER:

GO 33

General Orders)
No. 33)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Washington 25, D. C., 14 May 1955

The Department of the Army announces with deep regret the death of General Charles Pelot Summerall which occurred at Washington, D. C. on 14 May 1955.

General Summerall's distinguished career in the United States Army culminated in his astute and steadfast service as Chief of Staff from 1926 to 1930. An outstanding tactician and student of military science, he served his country for thirty-nine years with acumen and zeal.

General Summerall was born near Lake City, Florida, on 4 March 1867. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy and commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry on 11 June 1892, and advanced through all the grades and was appointed a major general on 26 June 1918 and general on 23 February 1929. He retired from active service on 31 March 1931.

While with the 5th Artillery, General Summerall participated in many engagements in the Philippine Insurrection and was twice cited for gallantry in action. In 1900 he took part in the assault on Peking, China, where he was again cited for bravery. As commander of the 106th Company, Coast Artillery, he went to Alaska in 1902 and there planned the construction of Fort William H. Seward at Haines Mission, Alaska. From 1905 to 1911, he was Senior Instructor of Artillery Tactics at the United States Military Academy and was later given command of the 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, San Antonio, Texas. In 1916 he was ordered to Washington as Assistant to the Chief of the Militia Bureau, in charge of the Field Artillery of the National Guard.

In May 1917, he was appointed a member of a military mission to study the organization, training, and operations of the British, French, and Belgium Armies. After returning from England, France, and Belgium with a report of his studies, he assumed command of the 67th Field Artillery Brigade of the 42d Division and accompanied it to France. He then took command of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade of the 1st Division and in

July 1918 was assigned to the command of the 1st Division, commanding it during the Aisne-Marne, Soissons, St. Mihiel, and the first phases of the Meuse-Argonne offensives. General Summerall was then appointed successively commander of the V Army Corps, the IX Army Corps, and the IV Army Corps. In 1919, he served as U. S. Representative on Inter-Allied Mission to Fiume, was attached to the American Commission to negotiate peace in Paris, and accompanied General Pershing on his tour of Italy.

Upon returning to the United States, he commanded the 1st Division until 1921, when he was assigned as commander of the Hawaiian Department. In October 1924, he was given command of the Eigth Corps Area and in January 1925, assumed command of the Second Corps Area. On 21 November 1926, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army and served in that capacity until 20 November 1930. Shortly after his retirement on 31 March 1931, General Summerall accepted the position of President of the Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina.

For his extraordinary heroism in action during the Aisne-Marne offensive, General Summerall was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. He also received the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star with Three Oak-Leaf Clusters, and the following decorations from foreign countries: French Croix de Guerre with Palm, French Legion of Honor (commander), Belgian Order of the Crown (grand officer), Italian Order of the Crown (grand officer), Montenegrin Order of Prince Danilo I, 1st Class, Panamanian Military Medal, 2d Class, Cuban Order of Military Merit, and the Polish Order of Polonia Restituta, 1st Class.

As a mark of respect to the memory of General Summerall, the national flag will be displayed at half staff on all installations under the control of the Department of the Army on day of death, 14 May 1955, until sunset on day of burial, 17 May 1955.

The Commanding General, Military District of Washington, will render appropriate honors.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

M. B. RIDGWAY,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

JOHN A. KLEIN,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

Radio Address of Governor Lehman, April 10, 1941, at Remington Hall, Fort McClellan, upon the occasion of visit by Governor Lehman to the 27th Division. . .

—— • ——

"General Haskell, officers and men of the 27th Division, ladies and gentlemen of Alabama. I have just been through a most wonderful experience. For two strenuous, complete days I have been the guest of General Haskell and I have been guided on the most complete and comprehensive inspection of Fort McClellan and the installations of the 27th Division. Frankly, I am amazed and I marvel at the efficiency and speed with which this veritable city housing over 20,000 persons has been set up. Great credit is due the contractors and subcontractors who were officially recognized by the War Department in so satisfactorily completing this project.

"The 27th Division, before its induction into federal service an important unit of the New York National Guard, of which I am Commander-in-Chief, has been acclaimed by inspecting officers from higher units in the Army as being well advanced in training and highly proficient. To these official commendations I would like to add my unofficial and hearty approval. The view of men and machines that I witnessed this afternoon will long be remembered by me as one of the greatest scenes of my life. Today I saw young America on the march, girded with sinews of steel and armed with a splendid morale born of the high purpose to which these men have dedicated their lives, the defense of their country and the things they love. Hour after hour, solid ranks filed past the reviewing stand, miles of motorized equipment, hundreds of guns and thousands of men.

"I could not help thinking, ladies and gentlemen, as I sat next to General Haskell, of the great responsibility that is his and how splendidly he has lived up to it. At the same time the thought came forcefully to me, that could the mothers and fathers of the boys that passed before us today see them on parade, strong, straight, smiling, tanned and lean from long hours in the field, healthy specimens of the finest youths in the world, those parents and indeed the people of the United States would be happy in the knowledge that the ramparts of democracy will be well watched, will be well guarded.

"I am grateful for the opportunity to report on my visit to you because I feel that the people of the United States cannot be too well informed on the state of our national defense. To my mind and surely to the minds of our fair-thinking people, if management and labor could have seen the parade of these men who have stifled all selfish interests and left behind them home, families, and business to answer the call of their country, there would indeed be no more of the prolonged wranglings that impede and hinder the completion of the defenses of America and of freedom. The Arsenals of Democracy should be well-stocked against the day that will test the right of free peoples to remain free. Let us recall the words of George Washington in his address to both Houses of Congress on January 8, 1790. 'Among the many interesting objectives which will engage your attention, that of providing for the common defense will merit particular regard. To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.' Beyond the vast plan now in progress that is building up the

defenses of America is the ultimate goal, which is the production of armament and weapons for the men who will be called upon to defend our rights on a scale sufficient to keep American privileges inviolate in a world gone stark mad. These men, such as I have seen today, constitute the barrier against which the tidal wave of terrorism will dash itself into oblivion. These men, armed with the weapons produced by American hands, will protect our land against the invidious encroachment of pernicious foreignisms and against the canker of racial and religious prejudice that has proven to be the subtle poison with which the aggressor paralyzes his prey.

"The citizens of the State of Alabama have already taken the men of the 27th Division to their hearts. I am deeply grateful to the people of Alabama for the countless evidences of friendship which they have shown to our boys from New York. They have forgotten that they are from another state, another part of the Union. In this grave emergency there are no states, there are no boundaries, there is only our government and a rendezvous with the inevitable destiny of truth and right, in which the truth shall emerge victor, and the right of free peoples to walk the ways of freedom will be guaranteed for eternity.

"I am particularly happy in the thought that the State of Alabama has become the home of these New York men for the duration of their training. My father, who was in the Confederate service before going North and settling in New York State, never lost the genuine affection he had for this state, and his sons today share in that admiration and affection.

"To you, General Haskell, I say, carry on with your good work and I know I will be forgiven if speaking as Governor of the great State of New York I say to you that you have already produced one of the finest trained divisions in the Army of the United States. Thank you and good bye."

* * * * *

THE GALLANT PELHAM

— • —

John Pelham, to attain early fame as a brilliant Confederate artillerist, was born September 14, 1838, at the home of his grandparents, William McGehee and Elizabeth Clay McGehee. The house, a white frame construction now owned by Mr. Wallace J. Aderhold, is located in Alexandria, Calhoun County, Alabama. The house is marked by a memorial plaque erected in 1937 by the Forney District U.D.C. as the birthplace of Pelham.

Pelham's father, Dr. Atkinson Pelham, had moved to Alabama from North Carolina in 1837. After living in two other places in Calhoun County, Dr. Atkinson had moved to Alexandria where he built on the outskirts of the village a home for his family. John Pelham was the third child of the family, two sons having been born to Dr. Pelham and his wife in North Carolina. These two sons, Charles and William, had accompanied their parents to Alabama; John Pelham was born in September, 1838, and following his birth three other sons and a daughter were born. For this sizeable family, Dr. Pelham not only practised medicine in the community but managed a plantation of over a thousand acres adjoining the land of his father-in-law, William McGehee. A large part of Pelham's early life was spent on his father's plantation where he became, in common with young gentlemen throughout the south, an accomplished horseman.

In July 1856, after receiving the best education the times and conditions could offer, John Pelham entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, recommended by some influential political leaders who were friends of his father. Pelham remained approximately four and one-half years at West Point (the course at that time was five years in length) and resigned April 22, 1861; ten days after Fort Sumter was fired upon. Personal records and letters show that Pelham remained at the Academy as long as possible, in the hope that he might graduate. The possibility that Southern cadets who showed inclination of fighting for the South might be held as prisoners of war finally impelled his resignation. As early as December 1860, he wrote to his mother that he had asked the Honorable A.J. Walker, Chief Justice, Alabama Supreme Court, 1859-1868, for his advise and had received the reply: "I advise you to resign immediately after Alabama secedes and tender your sword to her." Pelham delayed until April 1861, being one of the last of the Southern cadets to return to his home state. "I regret the circumstances", he wrote his mother, "but I don't see any remedy...I think it would be dishonorable in me to with-hold my services when they will be needed." It might be noted that Dr. Atkinson Pelham was in pre-war agitations strongly opposed to secession and made speeches against it. When war broke out, however, he allied himself with the Southern cause and all six sons entered Confederate service.

John Pelham's picture, taken at West Point, shows a sensitive face and deeply set eyes, indicative of the gentle manners for which he was known. Douglas Southhall Freeman's description of Pelham, based on memoirs of contemporary accounts summarizes his charm:

"If Pelham had any traducers, they dared not speak openly against one whose friends ranged from the humblest to the most exalted and were as numerous in one sex as in the other. A man's man he was by every act and impulse; yet he drew many a sigh and gentle glance from the young ladies of every town where he halted. How could it be otherwise? He was blond enough to match his dazzling blue eyes, and was 'tall, slender, beautifully proportioned and very graceful'. Among Stuart's staff officers, who saw him at closest range and in the greatest diversity of cross lights, there was one criticism only of him, and that one half amused, half envious: 'If the girls looked, John Pelham looked back at them. When they smiled, he smiled too! He was, one of his closest friends had to admit, 'as grand a flirt as ever lived', though scandal never touched his name."

At West Point, Pelham was a middle-grade student, but his academic work was solid and substantial. He received particularly high marks in cavalry tactics, and was reported to be the best athlete at the Academy. It was said that when he walked across the parade ground he did so in a perfectly straight line, his step deviating neither to one side or the other; and he danced with a gracefulness that attracted attention.

Such is the picture of the young man who started in April 1861 to make his way through northern territory to the South. At one point, New Albany, Indiana, he posed as a courier to General Winfield Scott, then commander-in-chief of the United States Army, and so passed through the town. At Louisville, Kentucky, he crossed the river with the aid of a young lady of the North who was apparently captivated by his charm. Upon finding he was a Southerner returning home, she attempted to dissuade him and finding this impossible rowed him across the river so that he could debark safely on the southern side!

Once in southern territory it was easier, and at home he spent a few weeks drilling volunteer troops in Jacksonvill, Alabama, Calhoun County's seat. In late May he reported to Montgomery, Alabama, then capital of the Confederate government, for military service with the Confederate States Army. He was at once commissioned lieutenant and sent to join the army of General Joseph Johnston, then encamped near Winchester, Virginia.

In the Confederate Army Pelham shot quickly to fame as an artillerist. He participated in the First Battle of Bull Run (called Manassas by Southern writers) which was fought July 21, 1861. In this battle, Pelham won personal recognition from General T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson as an officer with a battery of artillery which fought bravely at Henry House.

In November 1861, General J.E.B Stuart, commanding a Confederate cavalry brigade, recommended that Pelham organize, and become captain of a six-gun battery of horse artillery (every man mounted) to co-operate with the cavalry in its rapid movement from one field of operations to another. Thus began the story of Pelham's Horse Artillery, and that close association of Stuart and Pelham which was terminated only by Pelham's death in March 1863. It is through Stuart's reports, often rendered in picturesque phrascology, that many of the facts of Pelham's career have survived. So highly did Stuart regard the memory of his artillery leader that in October 1863 he gave the name Virginia Pelham to his new-born daughter.

Pelham's Horse Artillery, when complete, consisted of about twelve officers and 150 men. A number of the men came from Alabama, several from Talladega County under Lt. William McGregor. Ably assisted by his officers, Pelham gave the horse artillery a mobility and efficiency that was not surpassed by any artillery used by either side in the war. Freeman says that students of war in the winter quarters around Fredericksburg in 1862 and 1863 began to ask if Pelham were not something of a military genius, who was developing new artillery tactics. Certainly his tactical devices of dashing with his guns ahead of all infantry support, of pursuit as if he led cavalry, and withdrawal so swift that with halts on good ground he could delay pursuit, were giving new functions to the artillery.

In July 1862, General Stuart had recommended Pelham for his promotion to the rank of major:

> "Captain John Pelham, of the Horse Artillery, displayed such signal ability as an artillerist, such heroic example, and devotion in danger, and indomitable energy under difficulty in the movement of his battery, that, reluctant as I am at the chance of losing such a valuable limb from the brigade, I feel bound to ask for his promotion, with the remark that in either cavalry or artillery no field grade is too high for his merit and capacity."

Promoted to major August 16, 1862, Pelham participated with great bravery in the Second Battle of Bull Run, in which General Jackson's high regard for his ability is shown by the fact that he gave Pelham discretionary power to use the horse artillery wherever Pelham thought it might be of use. With the defeat of the Union Army under General Pope and its retreat toward Washington, the Confederate Army began, on September 5, the march northward which was to end in the Battle of Antietam (called Sharpsburg in southern histories) September 17th, and Lee's strategic retreat southward. By holding Jackson's left during the terrific fighting in the early morning, Pelham contributed a powerful factor in saving Lee's army from rout. Jackson in his report of the battle says: "the bold use of artillery secured for us an important position which, had the enemy possessed, might have commanded our left."

At Fredericksburg, fought by Lee's Army and the Union Army under Burnside, Pelham opened the battle by choosing a position for one gun by a marshy rivulet that ran through a tangled gully at right angles to the Richmond Road and firing, at 500 yards range, right up the road into the Federal Army. Changing his position when the enemy found his range, helped by the protection of his location, and aided by the misty weather which rendered visibility poor, Pelham's losses were negligible while he opposed virtually an army with one gun. During the morning, General Lee came to the right of his line on a visit of inspection, and gazing over the plan at Pelham's one gun exclaimed: "It is glorious to see such courage in one so young." In his official report General Lee added luster to the deed by referring to the part played by the "gallant Pelham", and this adjective, not unusual in reports because gallant conduct was frequent, in Pelham's instance "stuck". Only after three commands from Stuart did Pelham finally leave his advanced post. Later in the day Pelham was placed in charge of a battalion of artillery which ended in a disastrous defeat for the Federals.

During the winter of 1862 Pelham, von Borcke, a Prussian officer who was Stuart's chief of staff, and a few other officers of Stuart's staff, took up quarters in Culpeper, Virginia at the Virginia Hotel on Main Street. On the other side of the street stood the house of Judge Shackelford which the young men visited frequently. Not the least attraction was Miss Bessie Shackelford, the young and charming daughter. To visit this home, Pelham and von Borcke built a bridge across the quagmire of mud in the street by laying planks on large stones placed at strategic points. By this means they were able to enjoy many delightful visits with their hospitable friends.

With the break-up of winter, the cavalry of the armies began to take the field. On 17 March a division of 3,000 Federal troopers and six guns commanded by General Averell forced a passage of the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford and drove toward Culpeper with the intention of dispersing General Fitz Lee's brigade of 800 troops there. Fitz Lee, hearing of the advance of the Federals, started early in the morning and met them a mile or so from the ford.

Both Stuart and Pelham were in Culpeper at this time. Stuart had come from camp at Fredericksburg as witness at a court martial, and Pelham was revisiting his friends there on a short leave. When news came that the Federal cavalry had crossed the Rappahannock, Stuart and Pelham decided to borrow horses and follow Fitz Lee to the battlefield.

A little before noon on the 17th, the two bodies of horsemen came into contact, the Confederates fighting against odds of three to one. Pelham, with no special duties to occupy his attention, went toward the front. There, sitting on his horse, he watched while the 2nd Virginia Cavalry wheeled into position. As the last of the column swung into line, Pelham rose in his stirrups and cheered the men on with "Forward, Boys! forward to victory and glory". Scarcely had he uttered these words when a shell exploded above him, a fragment striking him on the back of the head, knocking him unconscious to the ground.

A friend, Major Gilmore, immediately went to him and found him lying with his eyes open and a slight smile still on his face, unconscious. Taking Pelham to the rear on a horse, Major Gilmore placed him on the ground and asked two men to secure an ambulance and take Pelham to Culpeper. He himself rode off to report the news of Pelham's wound to Stuart. Later, to his horror, Major Gilmore found the men with Pelham on a horse, his legs hanging on one side and his head and arms on the other, moving slowly toward Culpeper. Taking Pelham from the horse and laying him on the ground, Major Gilmore found that he was still breathing and called immediately for an ambulance. Pelham was taken to the house of Judge Shackelford where he was examined by three surgeons who found that a fragment of shell, no larger than the little finger, had crashed through the back of the skull for two inches and had come out farther down the neck. Although the brain tissue was not injured, the bone was crushed and fatal harm had been done to the nerves. At about one o'clock in the morning Pelham died without having regained consciousness.

Pelham's body was taken from Culpeper to Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, where it lay in state in the Capitol, the casket covered with the banners of the Confederacy. Thousands of people came to gaze upon it, a small window having been cut in the casket so that all might see the

young hero. The majority, reports Major von Borcke who had been appointed by Stuart to accompany the body to Alabama, were ladies, "who brought garlands and magnificent bouquets to lay upon the coffin". Freeman reports that three girls put on mourning for him.

Later the body was brought to Alexandria, Alabama, by train. On March 31, 1863 he was buried from the Baptist Church in Jacksonville, the largest church in Jacksonville at the time. A marker describing the funeral has been placed on the grounds of the church in Jacksonville by the Forney District UDC. Over his grave in the Jacksonville Cemetery, the United Daughters of the Confederacy raised a life size statue with the words:

"How shall we rank thee upon glory's page
Than more than Soldier".

Beside him in 1876 was buried his mother, who with Spartan-like fortitude had welcomed his body. In a letter to Mr. Edwin P. Cox, a kinsman, Major Peter Pelham, recorded the home-coming (as quoted by Freeman):

> "I was in the Pelham home the night his body was brought in its casket. He had been dead two weeks, and the news of his death had gone all over his native county, and they came, old men (the young ones were all at the front) and women, young ladies and children from all over that country to meet and honor the remains of one so loved and admired. It was a beautiful moonlight night the last of March and as the casket, covered with white flowers....was borne by white haired old men, followed by girls with uncovered heads, to us who stood in the porch at his home, waiting... it seemed a company, 'all in white'...And I heard a voice near me say, 'made white in the blood of the Lamb' and I knew it to be the voice of his Mother. The Father and Sister were crushed and in sorrow kept to their rooms, but that Spartan Mother met her beloved dead on the threshhold as she would have done had he been living, and led the way into the parlor and directed that he... be laid where the light would fall on his face when Sunday came."

Many memorials exist to Pelham. His portrait hangs in the Capitol at Montgomery, Alabama and in the Alabama Historical Archives of that city. In the Confederate Museum at Richmond hang another portrait and his commission to lieutenant colonel, dated March 2, 1863, confirmed by the Confederate Senate after his death and antedated, at General Lee's request. At Elkwood, Virginia, a few miles from Kelly's Ford where Pelham received his mortal wound, a marble shaft has been erected with the following inscription:

IN MEMORY
OF
MAJOR JOHN PELHAM
BORN SEPTEMBER, 1838
MORTALLY WOUNDED MARCH 17, 1863
NEAR KELLY'S FORD, VA.

On the other face of the shaft is:

LIKE MARSHAL NEY
ONE OF THE BRAVEST
OF THE BRAVE

Historical markers, erected by State Historical Associations, have been placed in Virginia on the highway near Kelly's Ford and at Jacksonville, Alabama, on the highway near his grave.

General Stuart's official report on the death of Pelham is attached, and impressive tribute of love and affection for the brilliant young officer; the most notable tribute of all was paid by General Lee who wrote President Jefferson Davis:

> "I mourn the loss of Major Pelham. I had hoped that a long career of usefulness and honor was still before him. He has been stricken down in the midst of both, and before he could receive the promotion he had richly won. I hope there will be no impropriety in presenting his name to the Senate, that his comrades may see that his services have been appreciated, and may be incited to emulate them."

* * * * * * *

Headquarters, Cavalry Division
Army of Northern Virginia

The major-general commanding approaches with reluctance the painful duty of announcing to the division its irreparable loss in the death of Major John Pelham, commanding the horse artillery. He fell mortally wounded at the battle of Kellysville, March 17, with the battle-cry upon his lips and the light of victory beaming from his eye.

To you, his comrades, it is needless to dwell upon what you have so often witnessed, his prowess in action, already proverbial. You will know how, though young in years -- a mere stripling in appearance, remarkable for his genuine modesty of deportment -- he yet disclosed on the battle-field the conduct of a veteran, and displayed in his handsome person the most imperturable coolness in danger.

His eye had glanced over every battlefield of this army from the First Manassas to the time of his death, and he was, with a single exception a brilliant actor in all.

The memory of "the gallant Pelham", his many manly virtues, his noble nature and purity of character, are enshrined as a sacred legacy in the hearts of all who knew him. His record has been bright and spotless, his career brilliant and successful. He fell the noblest of sacrifices upon the altar of his country, to whose glorious service he had dedicated his life from the beginning of the war.

In token of respect for his cherished memory, the horse artillery and division staff will wear the military badge of mourning for thirty days; and the senior officer of the staff, Major von Borcke, will place his remains in the possession of his bereaved family, to whom is tendered on behalf of the division the assurance of heartfelt sympathy in this deep tribulation.

In mourning his departure from his accustomed post of honor on the field, let us strive to imitate his virtues, and trust that what is lost to us may be more than gain to him.

BY COMMAND OF
MAJOR-GENERAL J.E.B. STUART

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JULIA LIDE

Julia Lide, in honor of whom the nurse's recreational hall at Fort McClellan was named, was born in Talladega, Alabama, April 9, 1872. In 1895 she graduated from Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D.C., and subsequently served as contract nurse in the United States with the United States Army in the Spanish-American War. Her period of service in that war was July 30, 1898, to March 26, 1899.

After the Spanish-American War Miss Lide was a nurse for three years in the Mimuqua Hospital, Colorado, and for short periods (three months each place) at Huntsville Hospital, Huntsville, Alabama, and Bixby Hospital, Adrian, Michigan.

On June 9, 1917, in Detroit, Michigan, at 45 years of age, Miss Lide entered the Army Nurse Corps as a Reserve Nurse and was assigned to Base Hospital #17, Harper Hospital Unit. On June 18, 1917, Miss Lide took the oath as an Army Nurse and on July 11, 1918, reported to the Port of Embarkation for shipment overseas. Miss Lide's service record in France was characterized by high devotion to duty. Assigned first (August 29, 1918) to temporary duty with Evacuation Hospital #14, France, she was transferred September 26, 1918, to Base Hospital #51 where she remained on duty until November 26, 1918, when she returned to Base Hospital #17, Harper Hospital Unit, with which she had originally been associated.

For her service with the Evacuation Hospital #14, France, Miss Lide received a letter from Colonel David L. Stone, General Staff, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, commending the "splendid care and attention" given the men of the Third Division by the nurses of the Third Division Hospital during the attack upon Chateau Thierry. In this attack the Third Division under Major General J. T. Pickman bore the brunt of the German attack in its drive toward Paris and casualties to the Division were heavy. Miss Lide and the other nurses of the hospital selected the best available building at Thierry to serve as a hospital and soon made it ready for the reception of the wounded, working tirelessly and skillfully, assisting the surgeons in caring for the wounded. (A copy of the letter of appreciation is attached as Tab A).

For her service in the war Miss Lide also received posthumously from the French Government the Croix de Guerre.

February 18, 1919, Miss Lide was transferred as a patient to Base Hospital #10 in France as a patient and died six days later, February 24, 1919.

Her body was returned to the United States with that of Miss Jane Delano, former Chief of Nurses, who had died in France in April, 1919, while serving as chief of procurement of nurses with the American Red Cross.

In Arlington National Cemetery the body of Miss Lide was interred January 14, 1921, in the plot next to that of Miss Delano. Miss Lide's tombstone is marked

J U L I A L I D E

MICHIGAN

since it was a Michigan unit, the Harper Hospital Unit, Base Hospital #17, with which she first entered service and serving with which she died.

IN REPLY REFER TO S.G.O. SPMCN

WAR DEPARTMENT
Services of Supply
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL
WASHINGTON

September 25, 1942

MEMORANDUM: For the Secretary to the Honorable Lister Hill, Member of Congress

According to the records in this office the only nurse from Alabama who died while in active service during World War I was Miss Julia Lide. The following facts are taken from her history on file in this office:

Date of birth:	April 9, 1872
Place of birth:	Talladega, Alabama
Graduate of:	Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Date of graduation:	1895
Date of Death	June 28, 1917
Subsequent hospital experience:	3 yrs. Mimuqua Hospital, Colorado 3 mo. Huntsville Hospital, Alabama 3 mo. Bixby Hospital, Adrian, Michigan
Home & permanent address of nearest relative:	Miss Laura M. Lide 417-9th Court W., Birgmingham, Alabama

Service Record:

June 9, 1917	Assigned to Base Hospital #17 (Harper Hospital Unit), Detroit, Michigan, as Rescue Nurse, Army Nurse Corps
July 11, 1918	Reported at Port of Embarkation
August 29, 1918	Assigned to temporary duty Evacuation Hospital #14, France
September 26, 1918	Transferred to Base Hospital #51, France
November 26, 1918	Returned to duty Base Hospital #17, France
February 18, 1919	Transferred to Base Hospital #18, France, as a patient
February 24, 1919	Transferred to Base Hospital #10, France, as a patient
February 24, 1919	Died of peritonitis while serving with Base Hospital #17, France

January 14, 1921 Remains interred in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia

Remarks: Work and conduct excellent

Had previous service as contract nurse in this country during Spanish-American War July 30, 1898 to March 26, 1899.

/s/JULIA O. FLIKKE
Colonel AUS
Superintendent

WD SGO

COPY

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION

2 September 1918

No.

From. David L. Stone
Colonel G.S. A.C.S., G-1

To. Miss Julia Lide
Nurse, American E.F.

My dear Miss Lide:-

During the recent attack of the German Army on this division near Chateau-Thierry, and during the subsequent campaign of the division against the Germans, the Commanding General learned with great pleasure of the splendid care and attention our wounded men were receiving. In a report made to him, special mention was made of the work of the nurses at the 3rd Division Hospital.

The Building at Thierry selected for use as a hospital was the best one available but was full of rubbish, dirt, and debris. You and the other nurses pitched in and in a short time this was all cleared away, and the floors, etc., cleaned and the building made ready to receive the wounded.

When the wounded commenced to arrive the report states how tirelessly and skillfully the nurses worked assisting the surgeons through long hours at the operating tables, and in caring for the wounded in the various wards, especially the seriously wounded.

These factors were known to the Division Commander at the time, and it was a source of great comfort and satisfaction to him to know that our sick and wounded men were receiving such attention.

It is well known now that the main attack of the German Army in its effort to break through our lines and reach Paris was directed against the 3rd Division. The failure of the German attack and their disastrous repulse was due to the splendid work of our men in the front lines and the support they received from the various services back of the lines, and in this service you played an important part, as above described.

The General desires me to thank you for your work and to express his sincere appreciation of the service you are rendering to your countrymen.

/s/ DAVID L. STONE
Col., Gen. Staff, A.C.S.

COMMANDING OFFICERS - FORT MC CLELLAN

The list of officers who have commanded Fort McClellan since its beginning, 18 July 1917, is incomplete. The following list with dates of command has been compiled from available material. It does not pretend to be complete and in many instances exact dates of assumption of command and departure are unknown.

NAME	RANK	DATES OF COMMAND
MORTON, CHARLES GOULD	Major General	23 Aug 17-24 Sep 17
RAFFERTY, WILLIAM CARROL	Brig General	24 Sep 17- 6 Dec 17
MORTON, CHARLES GOULD	Major General	6 Dec 17-11 Dec 17
RAFFERTY, WILLIAM CARROL	Brig General	11 Dec 17-26 Dec 17
MORTON, CHARLES GOULD	Major General	26 Dec 17- 5 Jun 17
HORN, TIERNAN MCNEILL	Brig General	
LEWIS, JOHN HUGH	Lt Colonel	
MYERS, JOSEPH EDWARD	Colonel	
RAYMOND, JOHN STEVENS	Colonel	- Oct 17
JARVIS, MELVILLE SHINN	Brig General	1 Oct 17- Feb 17
ALLIN, GEORGE R.	Brig General	
BRYDEN, WILLIAM	Brig General	
MYERS, JOSEPH EDWARD	Colonel	
LEWIS, L.H.	Lt Colonel	
LITTLEBRANT, WILLIAM T.	Colonel	Mar 19- 2 Jul 19
***	***	***
WINANS, EDWIN BARUCH, MR	Brig General	(1923 1924)
***	***	***
CAFFEY, LOCHLIN MILLIS	Colonel	1928
SMITH, RICHMOND	Colonel	- Dec 30
SMITH, FREDERIC HARRISON	Colonel	Dec 30 - 34
BALTZELL, GEORGE FRANKLIN	Colonel	34 - Jul 36
KING, JOHN MILTON	Colonel	Jul 36 - 38
GUNNER, MATTHEW JOHN	Lt Colonel	- Sep 38
BUCKNER, SIMON BOLIVAR, JR	Colonel	Sep 38 - Oct 39
PEAKE, ALBERT SAMUEL, JR	Colonel	Oct 39 - Oct 40
HASKELL, WILLIAM NAFEE	Major General	Oct 40 - Sep 41
JENKINS, JOHN LOGAN	Colonel	Sep 41 - May 44
SCHILLERSTROM, EARL PAUL	Colonel	May 44 - Jan 45
NIELSEN, GEORGE CLARENCE	Colonel	Jan 45 - Jan 46
BROUGHER, WILLIAM EDWARD	Brig General	Jan 46 -
DUNS, ALBERT HUGH	Colonel	
GUTHRIE, ROBERT MILTON	Colonel	
WALKER, HUGH C.	Colonel	
JOHNSON, NEAL CREIGHTON	Colonel	
PARKER, HUGH CAMPBELL	Colonel	
NEGROTTO, SIDNEY HARLEN	Colonel	
VESSELS, THEODORE FRANCIS	Brigadier General	May 50 - Apr 52
SHERMAN, HARRY BENHAM	Brigadier General	Apr 52 - Jan 53
HALLORAN, MICHAEL EDMOND	Colonel	Feb 53 - 31 Aug 54
MOORE, WILLIAM THOMAS	Colonel	1 Sep 54 -

ANNEX H

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF COMMANDING OFFICERS
FORT MC CLELLAN

HORTON, CHARLES GOULD, Major General
B Cumberland,Me 1861. A Mass. Grad USMA 1883. Inf. CG 29th Div (25 Aug 17-inactivation of Div May 19). DSM,GO 12,WD 1919. Head Haw Dept 19. Ret 25. D San Fran Cal 18 Jul 33, a 72. CG Camp McClellan with rank MG 25 Aug 17-24 Sep 17;6 Dec 17-11 Dec 17; 26 Dec 17- 23 Mar 18).

RAFFERTY, WILLIAM CARROL, Brigadier General
B Ind 1839. A Ill. Grad USMA 1880. ARC-CAC. CG,54th FA Brig of 29th Div(25 Aug 17 -5 Jun 18). As senior officer of 29th Div commanded in temporary absences of CG (24 Sep 17-6 Dec 17; 11 Dec 17 - 26 Dec 17). Ret 1919. D DC 22 May 21, a 82.

HORN, TIEMANN NEVELL, Brigadier General
B NY 1869. A NJ. Grad USMA 1891. Cav-ARC-FA. BG 1917. CG 7th FA Brig, 7th Div. CG 7th Div 17 Feb 18-25Feb 18 and 7 Jun 18-21 Jun 18. Ordered 20 Jun 18 to Camp McClellan where as senior officer at camp became camp commander. Ch CAC 1926-1930. Ret 1930. D DC 7 Feb 42, a 73.

LEWIS, JOHN HUGH, Lt Colonel
B Wis 25 Jul 1867. Enl 2 Jul 1890 - 1 Jul 1893; 9 May 1894 - 1 Jul 1895; 21 Jul 1896 - 6 Apr 1898. A 1st Lt NG 7 Apr 1899; rsgd 15 Aug 1899. RA 1st Lt Cav 12 Sep 01 to Lt Col 15 Jul 1920. Ret 18 Dec 20. CO Camp McClellan, sometime 1918.

MYERS, JOSEPH EDWARD, Colonel
B NY 16 Jan 1861. RA 2d Lt ARC 12 Mar 02 to Maj 25 Jul 17. Lt Col FA, NA 21 Aug 17 to Col NA 27 Jun 18. Ret 1 Aug 21 to Col 21 Jun 30. AD 2 Aug 21 -6 Aug 21. CO Camp McClellan, sometime 1918.

HAMMOND, JOHN STEVENS, Colonel
B NY 1880. A Ill. Grad USMA 05. ARC-FA. CO Brig Fir Con ost at Camp McClellan 1918. Col Ret dsbl 20. D NYC 9 Dec 39, a 59. CO Camp McClellan sometime 1918.

JARVIS, MELVILLE SHINN, Brigadier General
B WVa 1869. A WVa. Grad USMA 1891. Inf. PhIn. BG 1918. Assgd Oct 18 Camp McClellan to form 98th Div and because of rank as line officer became camp commander. Before 98th Div was organized, Armistice was signed. ADC during period was HARRY B. SHERMAN 2d Lt (later BG, CG Fort McClellan Apr 52 -Jan 53). CO Camp McClellan Oct 18 -Feb 19. Ret 32. D Denver, Colo 4 Jun 43, a 74.

ALLIN, GEORGE R., Brigadier General
B Iowa City Ia 15 Feb 1880. A Ill. Grad USMA 04. ARC-FA. VCX. BG 1918. ExO Ch FA 18 (DSM,GO 31, D 1922) BG 1 Oct 40. Comd FA Sch 1941-42 (LM). Ret 42. Supt Mil Acad Sewanee, Tenn. CO, Camp McClellan sometime 1919.

BRYDEN, WILLIAM, Major General
B Hartford,Ct 3 Feb 1880. A Mass. Grad USMA 04. ARC-FA. BG 1918. FA Sch 17-19 (DSM GO 19, WD 1921). BG 25 Oct 40, MG 41. Dpty C/S USA 40-42 (DSM). CG 4th Svc C 1942-44 (DSM). Ret 44. MG AD to ret dsbl 46. CG at Camp McClellan sometime 1919 with rank BG.

MYERS, JOSEPH EDWARD, Colonel
See above sub MYERS

LEWIS, L.H., Lt Colonel

LITTLEBRANT, WILLIAM T., Colonel
B Cal 1865. Grad USMA 1888. Inf-Cav. Cuba, PI, Haw. BG in NMI. Formed and trained 19th Arty Brg. BG to Col 1919. CO 81st FA, Fort Sill, Okla. Camp McClellan Mar 1919. D Camp McClellan 2 Jul 19, a 54.

MINNIS, EDWIN BARUCH, Jr., Major General
B Hamburg, Mich 31 Oct 1869. Grad USMA 1891. Cav. Maj Mich Vol Inf 1898. SanC, PhIn, PunMex (SSC). BG 26 Jun 18. CG,64th Inf Brig AEF (DSM GO 59 WD 1919). BG 22. MG 27. Sup USMA 23 Oct 27-25 Feb 28. Ret 33. CG at Camp McClellan in 1923 and 1924.

CAFFEY, LOCHLIN WILLIS, Colonel
Col at Camp McClellan 1928.

SMITH, RICHMOND, Colonel
B Pa 25 Jun 1874. A Mis. Enl 11 May 1898-16 Sep 1898. 2d Lt Mis Inf 17 Sep 1898-9 Jan 1899. Lt Col NA 28 Aug 17 to Col Inf USA 17 Aug 18. RA Inf 2d Lt 19 Aug 1899 to Maj 17 Oct 1917. Rsgd 14 Jul 20. Lt Col Inf 5 Aug 21 to Col 1 Dec 28. Ret 31 May 31. CO at Camp McClellan in 1928 and 1929.

SMITH, FREDERIC HARRISON, Major General
B Troy, Ohio 30 May 1879. Grad USMA 03. ARC-C.C. CO 306th FA, France with AEF; Comd FA Motor Tng Cen, LeBlanc, France. MA Turkey 26-28. State Adj Gen DC 6 Oct 28-3 Jan 31. CO 69th CA(AA) 31-34. Comd Seacoast Br Arty Sch 38-40. MG 1 Oct 40. CG VII Tac Corps 40-41. Ret 43. While CO 69th CA (AA) with rank of col was CO, Fort McClellan (31-34).

BALTZELL, GEORGE FRANKLIN, Colonel
B Fla 1875. Grad USMA 1897. Inf. PhIn, GS GHQ AEF. Pres Inf Bd 30-34. CO 22d Inf, FortMcClellan 34-36. D Fla 6 Aug 37, a 62.

LANG, JOHN MILTON, Brigadier General
B Miss 26 Feb 1884. Grad USMA 07. Inf. MA Madrid 18-19. CO 22d Inf at Fort McClellan 36-38. MA Argentina 41-45 (LM). BG 43. Ret dsbl 46.

GUNNER, MATTHEW JOHN, Brigadier General

B Tex 31 Mar 1886. Grad Univ Tex 09. CE. RA 2d Lt 4 Jun 12; maj Inf NA 5 Aug 18. Grad Tk Sch 21; Inf Sch Adv Crse 23; C&GS Sch 24; AWC 30. RA Col 9 Aug 41, BG AUS 7 Dec 44 term BG AUS 30 Oct 46. Ret 31 Oct 46 to RA BG 29 Jun 48. AD 1 Nov 46 to 30 Jun 49. DSM LM CR. CO at Fort McClellan sometime 1938 with rank Lt Colonel.

BUCKNER, SIMON BOLIVAR, Jr. Lt General

B Hunfordville, Ky 18 Jul 1886. Son of SB BUCKNER, Lt Gen CSA. Grad USMA 08. Inf. 9th Inf; Mex border; PI. Capt SC Aviation Br AEF. As maj instructor in tactics USMA 19; instructor C&GS Sch; ExO AWC; Asst Comd USMA 32; Comd 33-36. As colonel CO, 22d Inf Reg Fort McClellan Sep 38-Oct 39. As BG C/S 6th Div 39. Commanded Alaskan Def Command Feb 41-16 Oct 43; Commander Alaskan Dept Nov 43-Mar 44. As Lt Gen CG,Tenth Army in charge of operations for conquest of Okinawa, Ryukus, Japan. KIA 18 Jun 45 Okinawa. DSC DSM Navy DSM.

PEAKE, ALBERT SAMUEL, Jr., Colonel

B Cal 27 Mar 1885. Grad Univ Cal 08. PC 11 Jul 08. RA 2d Lt 1 Mar 11. Mejo NA 27 Jun 18. Grad Inf Sch Adv Crse 25; C&GS 26; AWC 32. Col 20 Jan 40. CO, 22d Inf Fort McClellan Oct 39-Oct 40. Ret 1942. AD 1 Mar 42 - 31 Oct 45.

HASKELL, WILLIAM NAFEW, Major General

B Bath-on-the-Hundson, NY 13 Aug 1878. Grad USMA 01. Cav. Col 69th Inf 16; CO 69th Inf Mex Border; ACofS 77th Div, AEF; ACofOp IV Corps; Dpty C/S and C/Op Second Army 18 (DSM GO 59 WD 1919). Relief Admin Rum 1919; Allied High Commissioner Armonia 19. Dir surplus war stocks 1920. Rsgd Jan 26 to become MG, NYNG, CG 27th Div Jan 26 to Nov 41. CG Fort McClellan Oct 40-Nov 41. Lt Gen 43. DSM, Commander Order of Redeemer (Gr); Commander Order of Legion of Honor (Fr); Commanddr Polonia Restituta (Pol); Conspicuous Service Medal State of New York.

JENKINS, JOHN LOGAN, Colonel

B WVa 12 Jun 1884. Grad USMA 07. Inf. 9th Inf. ADC to Gen GEORGE S. ANDERSON, PI 1910-1912; 9th Inf 1912-13; Panam CZ, 29th Inf and 33rd Inf 15-17; 45th Inf, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky 17-18; 6th Div AEF. Grad Gen Staff Coll, Langues, France 18; Second Army 19. ExO 9th Inf, Third Brig. Plans and Operations Officer, AWC. Grad Sch of Line 22; Gen Staff Sch 23; AWC 24, Naval WC 25. Instructor Inf Sch 30-34; Senior instructor Fla NG. CO, Fort WD Davis, Panama CZ 36-39. C/S First Mil Area, Minn 39; ExO Fort Ord 41. CO Fort McClellan 41-44. Ret dsbl 31 Dec 44.

SCHILLERSTROM, MERL PAUL, Colonel

B Elko, Nev 26 Dec 1886. Grad USMA 09. Inf. PunX PI 13-15; PunX Mex 16-17; IG Alaskan Dept 18-19; PI 20-21; Tientsin, China 21. Instructor NG Wash and Mich 26-30; PMS&T Univ N Dak 32-37, Univ Tenn 39-44. CO Fort McClellan May 44-Jan 45. Ret 30 Sep 46.

NIELSEN, GEORGE CLARENCE, Colonel

B Minn 19 Feb 1894. 2d Lt Inf Sec ORC 11 Aug 17;Sig Bsc Crse 21; Army Sig Sch 21; Grad Hamline Univ 1921; C&GS Sch 10 GS Cl 42; CO, Camp Buckley,Tex 43-45; CO Fort McClellan Jan 45-Jan 46. Ret 31 Oct 46.

BROUGHER, WILLIAM EDWARD, Brigadier General
B Miss 17 Feb 1889. Grad Miss A&M Coll 10. 2d Lt 11; Maj NA 9 Jun 18. Grad C&GS Sch 23; Army Industrial Coll 33; AWC 38; Inf Sch Tk Crse 39. CO, 11th Div, Philippine Army during invasion of Luzon. POW Japanese 41-45. BG 24 Dec 41. CG Fort McClellan Jan 46-sometime 47. Ret 28 Feb 49.

DUMAS, ALBERT HUGH, Colonel
B Ala 11 Jul 1895. Grad Agri Poly Inst 17. Enl 11 May 17-14 Aug 17. 2d Lt Inf Sec ORC 14 Aug 17. Grad Inf Sch Co O Crse 26. Ex C&GS Coll. Col AUS 11 Feb 42. CO Fort McClellan sometime 1947. Ret 31 Jul 49. LM.

GUTHRIE, ROBERT ELTON, Colonel
B Nebr 8 Aug 1887. Grad Univ Nebr 08. Maj C.C NA 11 Mar 18 to Lt Col C.C-USA 6 Sep 18. Grad C Arty Sch 23; Distinguished grad C&GS Sch 24. Col 25 Mar 38. CO Fort McClellan, sometime 1947. Ret 31 Aug 47. CR.

WALKER, HUGH C,, Colonel

JOHNSON, NEAL CREIGHTON, Brigadier General
B Cal 17 Jan 1892. Enl 6 Oct 19-4 Jan 15. 2d Lt Inf NG 5 Jan 15. Grad Inf Sch Adv Crse 28; C&GS Sch 30. E-Naval WC. BG AUS 21 Oct 42 to Col AUS 1 Apr 46. Col (RA) 27 Apr 47. CO Fort McClellan sometime in 1947. Ret BG 31 Jan 52. LM, BSM.

PARKER, HUGH CAMPELL, Colonel
B Va 26 Feb 1895. 2d Lt Inf Sec ORC 15 Aug 17. Grad Inf Sch Co O Crse 26. E-C&GS Coll. Col AUS 6 Apr 44 to Col (RA) 11 Mar 48. CO Fort McClellan sometime in 1947. Grad Str Int Sch 49. DSC,SS,LM,BSM,PH.

NEGROTTO, SIDNEY HELEN, Colonel
B La 23 Sep 1891. Cap USA 17 Jun 18. Grad Inf Sch Bsc Crse 28. Col AUS 1 Dec 43 to Col 25 Apr 47. Ret Col 31 Jan 51. CO Fort McClellan sometime 1947-1950. LM.

WESSELS, THEODORE FRANCIS, Brigadier General
B 31 May 1892. Grad Trinity Coll 14. 2d Lt Inf Sec ORC 28 Jun 17. Grad Inf Sch Co O Crse 22; Adv Crse 29. MI was with US Mil Mission Italy; PI. Grad C&GS Sch 34; E-Naval WC. Asst PMS&T, Univ Ind; Inf Sch, 42. Eighth Armd Div 42; Asst Commander 80th Inf Div 43; Comd Inf Sch for Chinese Army Officers, Kunming, China 43-44; BG AUS 2 Apr 43. Commanded Task Force in seige of Myitkyina Jun 44. Dpty Commander for Tng, Ground Forces Reinforcement Command, ETO, Jan 45; Dpty Provost Marshal 45; Provost Marshal, EC, Dec 45-Sep 46. BG to Col AUS 1 Feb 46. ExO, Natl Bd for Promotion of Rifle Practise 46; ExO Camp Gordon. BG AUS 49; CG Fort McClellan May 50-May 52. Ret 31 May 52. SS,LM,BSM, Order of Cloud Banner (Rep China); Order of Polonia Restituta (Pol).

SHERMAN, HARRY BENHAM, Brigadier General

HARRY B. SHERMAN was born April 25, 1894 at Honeoye Falls, New York. He was graduated from the US Military Academy at West Point, and commissioned 2d Lt of Infantry July 12, 1916.

His first commissioned service was at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, as a student officer of the School of Arms until September 1918, when he was transferred to Camp Sheridan, Alabama for duty with the 45th Infantry. From October 1918 to February 1919 he was aide to Brigadier General H.S. JARVIS at Camp McClellan and then rejoined the 45th Infantry at Camp Gordon. He was assigned to the 50th Infantry, Camp Dix, in October 1919 and shortly thereafter went to Germany with that regiment serving in Mayen and Niedermending until April 1922 when he returned to the United States.

He then served with the 5th Infantry at Fort Williams, Maine and Camp Devens, Massachusetts until September 1923 when he was assigned to the Tank School at Camp Meade, Maryland as a student officer. Upon completion of the course there, he remained at that camp with the 1st Tank Group. He was placed in charge of the Automotive Repair Shop at Camp Meade in October 1925 and was made motor transport officer in December 1926.

He was detailed to the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia in September 1927 and upon graduation in May 1928 served the next three months with the ROTC at Fort Crook, Nebraska, becoming thereafter instructor at the University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota. From July 1932 until 1934 he served with the 17th Infantry in various capacities at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and was then ordered to Chilkoot Barracks, Alaska, for duty with the 7th Infantry.

He returned to mainland and proceeded to Fort McKinley, Maine in September 1936 to join the 5th Infantry. He later served with his regiment at Fort Preble, Maine and Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and sailed to Panama with the 5th Infantry in command of the 2d Battalion in October 1939. He was stationed at Camp Paraise until December 1940 when he assumed command of the Panama Mobile Force Recruit Training Center at Fort Clayton, Panama Canal Zone. He later assumed the additional duty of CO, Hq Company, Panama Mobile Force serving in dual capacity until November 1941 when he returned to the United States.

He next served in Fort Lewis, Washington, Fort Ord, California, and Camp Pickett, Virginia as battalion, regimental executive officer, and commanding officer of the 15th Infantry. He was subsequently assigned as an Infantry regimental commanding officer and assistant division commander.

In February 1943 he assumed command of the 7th Infantry in French Morocco, North Africa, and a year later was named assistant commander of the Third Division in North Africa. In November 1943 he moved to Italy, serving as Assistant Commander of the 88th Infantry Division until April 1945 when he became commander of the 34th Infantry Division. He served continuously through the African campaign, Sicily, and Italy, taking part in three amphibious operations (Africa, Sicily, Anzio).

In December 1945 he returned to the United States for assignment in Camp Campbell, Kentucky where he served successively as assistant commander 5th Division, Third Infantry Division. In February 1947 he assumed command of Camp Carson, Colorado and went overseas in August 1949 to become in turn

deputy chief of Military Government and deputy commander of the Ryukus Command in Okinawa.

He returned to the United States in April 1952 and became commanding general, Fort McClellan, April 1952, a position which he held until his retirement January 1953.

General Sherman is holder of the Legion of Merit, Distinguished Service Cross, Bronze Star, Army Commendation Ribbon, Italian Cross of Valor, and eight battlestars with an arrowhead.

His military biography reads:

B NY 25 Apr 94. A MA NY. DSC LM BSM CR BSUSM. 18 E-NYC Grad Inf Sch Co O Crse 28; Armd Sch 24; Cadet MA 15 Jun 15 - 11 Jun 18. Lt Col AUS 14 Jun 41 to Brig Gen AUS 21 Jun 44 RA to Brig Gen 24 Jun 48 Ret 31 Jan 53.

HALLORAN, MICHAEL EDMOND, Colonel

Born in Oconto, Wisconsin Feb 21, 1895 and commissioned in the Regular Army 1917. Served successively at Fort Logan H. Root, Arkansas; with the 24th Infantry at Columbus, New Mexico; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Fort Benning, Georgia; Fort Snelling, Minnesota; Fort Devens, Massachusetts; and in the Philippine Islands 1922-1924. During the Second World War he served in the Pacific Theater as commanding officer, 381st Infantry Regiment, 96th Division, 24th Corps in the campaigns of Leyte and Okinawa. Later he served with the forces occupying Japan, (1947-1949). Returning to the United States Colonel Halloran was Operations Officer, Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, and from April 1952 to January 1953 he was Field Inspector with Headquarters Atlanta, Georgia. In February 1953 he was appointed Commanding Officer, Fort McClellan, a position which he held until his retirement August 1954. Colonel Halloran was awarded the Silver Star, Legion of Merit, and Bronze Star.

MOORE, WILLIAM THOMAS, Colonel

Born in Vaughn, North Carolina 22 February 1907 and graduated from the US Military Academy in 1928. From 1928 until 1943 he served as infantry officer with various units of his branch in the United States. In 1943 he became an instructor at The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia. He was assigned as a student to the Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1944. His first overseas assignment was to the China-Burma-India Theater, serving in Calcutta, India. In 1945 he moved to Shanghai, China where he served until 1946 with the China Theater Headquarters, after which he joined the Military Advisory Group to the Chinese Nationalist Army in Nanking.

Upon returning to the United States in the summer of 1947 he served briefly at Fort Benning, Georgia, before becoming a student at the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia. From 1948 to 1951 he served with the Personnel Division, Army General Staff, Washington, D.C.

In 1951 he received orders for the Far East Command, subsequently serving with I Corps as Deputy Chief of Staff and Acting Chief of Staff, and as Commanding Officer, 15th Infantry Regiment, Korea.

He returned to the United States in 1952 and before his assignment to Fort McClellan in September 1954, he attended the Armed Forces Industrial College, Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D.C. as student in

economic mobilization. Following completion of this course, he remained at the college as an instructor.

Assigned to Fort McClellan as deputy commander 1 July 1954, Colonel Moore assumed formal command 1 September 1954.

Among decorations awarded to Colonel Moor are the Legion of Merit with one Oak Leaf Cluster, the first awarded for service in the China Theater, the second for service in Korea; the Speical Breast Order of Yun Hui (Cloud and Banner) (Republic of China); Special Breast Order of Pao Ting (Republic of China); Cross of the Taxarxon Battalion of King George I (Greece).

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

A	appointed
a	age
AA	anti-aircraft
AAsfOp	assistant chief of operations
AAsfS	assistant chief of staff
Acad	academy
AD	active duty
ADC	aide de camp
Adj	adjutant
Adv	advanced
AEF	American Expeditionary Forces
Agri	agricultural
Ala	Alabama
A&M	Agricultural and Mechanical
Apr	April
ARC	Artillery Corps
Armd	armored
Arty	artillery
Assgd	assigned
Asst	assistant
Aug	August
AUS	Army of the United States
AWC	Army War College
B	born
Bd	board
BG	brigadier general
Br	branch
Brig	brigade
Bsc	basic
BSM	Bronze Star Medal
C	command
CA(AA)	Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircft)
CAC	Coast Artillery Corps
C Arty Sch	Chief Coast Artillery School
Cal	California
Capt	captain
Cav	cavalry
CE	Corps of Engineers
Cen	center
CG	commanding general
C&GS	Command and General Staff
Ch	chief
Cl	class
CO	commanding officer
Co	company
Co O Crse	company officer course
Col	colonel
Coll	college
Colo	Colorado
Comd	commandant
C/Op	chief of operations
CR	Commendation Ribbon
Crse	course
C/S	chief of staff
CSA	Confederate States Army
Ct	Connecticut
CZ	Canal Zone
D	died
DC	District of Columbia
Dec	December
Def	defense
Dept	department
Dir	director
Div	division
Dpty	deputy
Dsbl	disability
DSC	Distinguished Service Cross
DSM	Distinguished Service Medal
E-	equivalent
EC	European Command
Enl	enlisted
Est	established
ExO	executive officer
FA	Field Artillery
Feb	February
Fir	firing
Fla	Florida
Fr	France
Gen	general
GHQ	General Headquarters
GO	General Order
Gr	Greece
Grad	graduate
GS	general staff
Haw	Hawaii
Ia	Iowa
IG	Inspector General
Ill	Illinnis
Ind	Indiana
Inf	Infantry

Inst	institute
Jan	January
Jr	Junior
Jul	July
Jun	June
KIA	killed in action
Ky	Kentucky
La	Louisiana
LH	Legion of Merit
Lt	lieutenant
MA	military attache
Maj	major
Mar	March
Mass	Massachusetts
Me	Maine
Mex	Mexico
MG	major general
Mich	Michigan
Mil	military
Minn	Minnesota
Miss	Mississippi
NA	National Army
Natl	national
N Dak	North Dakota
Nebr	Nebraska
Nev	Nevada
NG	National Guard
NJ	New Jersey
NY	New York (State)
NYC	New York City
Oct	October
Okla	Oklahoma
ORC	Officer Reserve Corps
Pa	Pennsylvania
PC	Philippine Constabulary
PH	Purple Heart
PhIn	Philippine Insurrection
PI	Philippine Islands
PMS&T	Professor, Military Science and Tactics
Pol	Poland
Poly	Polytechnic
POW	prisoner of war
Pres	president
PunXMex	Punitive Expedition to Mexico
PunXPI	Punitive Expedition, Philippine Islands
RA	Regular Army
Rep	republic
Ret	retired
Rgt	regiment
rsgd	resigned
Rum	Rumania
SanC	Santiago de Cuba
SanFran	San Francisco
SC	Signal Corps
Sch	school
Sec	section
Sep	September
Sig	signal
SS	Silver Star
SSC	Silver Star Citation
Str Int	Strategic Intelligence
Supt	superintendant
Svc	service
Tac	tactical
Tenn	Tennessee
Tex	Texas
Tk	tank
Tng	training
Univ	university
USA	United States Army
USMA	United States Military Academy
Va	Virginia
VCX	Vera Cruz Expedition
Vol	volunteers
Wash	Washington
WC	War College
WD	War Department
Wis	Wisconsin
WVa	West Virginia
WWI	World War I

DEDICATORY PLAQUES

Below is a list of the buildings or construction on Fort McClellan, named in honor of persons, with the wording of the dedicatory plaque.

BUCKNER HALL, Headquarters Building, named in 1949 in honor of Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., Post Commander 1938-1939:

BUCKNER HALL
IN MEMORY OF
LIEUTENANT GENERAL
SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER JR.
UNITED STATES ARMY
WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE
IN THE DEFENSE OF HIS COUNTRY
ON THE ISLAND OF OKINAWA
ON 18 JUNE 1945

HUTCHINSON HALL, Post Theater No. 1, formerly Assembly Hall Auditorium, erected in 1936 and named by the 22nd Infantry Regiment, which then garrisoned the Post, in honor of a former member, William R. Hutchinson:

HUTCHINSON HALL
NAMED IN HONOR OF
WILLIAM R. HUTCHINSON
PRIVATE, COMPANY K, 22ND INFANTRY
WHO WAS CITED FOR BRAVERY IN ACTION ON THE
MALAIA RIVER, MINDANAO, P.I., OCT. 22, 1905
DURING THE DATU ALI EXPEDITION

JULIA LIDE HALL, former recreational hall for the members of the Army Nurse Corps, stationed at U.S. Army Hospital, Fort McClellan, now an annex to the Fort McClellan Officers' Open Mess. Named in 1942 in honor of Julia Lide, the only member of the Army Nurse Corps from Alabama to die on active service in the First World War. The following dedicatory plaque is erected on a stone set in front of Julia Lide Hall:

DEDICATED
TO THE HONORED MEMBER OF
JULIA LIDE
ARMY NURSE CORPS
BORN APRIL 9, 1872 - TALLADEGA, ALABAMA
WAR SERVICE
JULY 30, 1898 TO MARCH 26, 1899
SPANISH AMERICAN WAR
JUNE 9, 1917 ASSIGNED TO BASE HOSPITAL 17
HARPER HOSPITAL UNIT
SEPTEMBER 2, 1918 CITED BY THE
COMMANDING GENERAL, THIRD DIVISION
FOR EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE OF DUTY,
UNDER FIRE AT CHATEAU THIERRY, FRANCE
AWARDED THE CROIX DE GUERRE
NOVEMBER 26, 1918, BASE HOSPITAL 17, FRANCE
FEBRUARY 18, 1919 BASE HOSPITAL 10, FRANCE
FEBRUARY 24, 1919 DIED BASE HOSPITAL 17, FRANCE
JANUARY 14, 1921 INTERRED IN
ARLINGTON CEMETERY, VIRGINIA
SHE SERVED HER COUNTRY
HONESTLY AND FAITHFULLY
JULIA LIDE WAS THE ONLY ALABAMA NURSE
WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE DURING
WORLD WAR NUMBER 1

MONTEITH AMPHITHEATRE, named May 1945 in honor of Jimmie W. Monteith, Jr, IRTC, killed in action on D-Day, 6 June 1944:

MONTEITH
AMPHITHEATRE
NAMED
IN HONOR OF
THE LATE
FIRST LIEUTENANT
JIMMIE W. MONTEITH, JR.
15TH BATTALION 5TH REGIMENT IRTC
KILLED IN ACTION IN FRANCE
6 JUNE 1944
AWARDED MEDAL HONOR
G.O. NO. 20, W.D. 1945

REMINGTON HALL, Fort McClellan Officers' Open Mess (Officers' Club) named by the 22nd Infantry Regiment in 1936 in honor of a former member of the Regiment, Second Lieutenant Philip Remington:

REMINGTON HALL
NAMED IN HONOR OF
PHILIP REMINGTON, D.S.C.
2ND LIEUTENANT, 22ND INFANTRY
IN THE DATU ALI EXPEDITION, MINDANAO, P.I.,
OF OCTOBER 1905, LIEUTENANT REMINGTON
KILLED DATU ALI AND LED THE ADVANCE GUARD
DETACHMENT WHICH CAPTURED HIS COTTA
AND KILLED HIS FOLLOWERS

SILVER CHAPEL, Post Chapel, named in honor of Horace Percy Silver, distinguished Army chaplain:

SILVER CHAPEL
NAMED IN HONOR OF
HORACE PERCY SILVER
DISTINGUISHED CHAPLAIN
OF THE ARMY AND OF
THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Other dedicatory plaques on Fort McClellan are:

CHEMICAL CORPS SCHOOL, dedicated June 1955, with General John E. Dahlquist, Commanding General, Continental Army Command, officiating. The dedicatory plaque, still in mock-up form reads:

CHEMICAL CORPS
SCHOOL
DEDICATED TO CARRYING
ON THOSE PRINCIPLES OF
SERVICE TO COUNTRY SO
WELL EXEMPLIFIED BY THOSE
MEMBERS OF THE CHEMICAL
WARFARE SERVICE AND THE
CHEMICAL CORPS WHO LAID
DOWN THEIR LIVES IN WORLD
WAR I, WORLD WAR II, AND
THE KOREAN CONFLICT

A second plaque, awarded The Chemical Corps School by the Armed Forces Chemical Association 11 June 1955, but not yet affixed, reads:

THIS PLAQUE
AWARDED TO
THE CHEMICAL CORPS SCHOOL
U.S. ARMY
IN
RECOGNITION OF ITS ROLE IN MAINTAINING
AND STRENGTHENING OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE
THROUGH THE MILITARY APPLICATION OF
CHEMISTRY AND ALLIED SCIENCES
BY
THE ARMED FORCES CHEMICAL ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.
JUNE 11, 1955

Women's Army Corps Center, dedicated September 1954, with General Matthew B. Ridgway, then Chief of Staff, US Army, unveiling the plaque:

THE WAC CENTER

DEDICATED TO MEMBERS
OF
THE WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS
WHO SERVED THEIR COUNTRY
IN PEACE AND WAR

FORT MC CLELLAN, ALABAMA
27 SEPTEMBER 1954

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